CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 121 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	T. Inoue.	16thMay.	28th May
Malay Maru	Y. Saito.	30th ,,	11th June
Saigon Maru.	H. Meguro	24th June.	9th July,
Indus Maru	Y Takada	31st June	14th July

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
*Yamagata Maru	K. Ogawa.	3,807	17th May	31st May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,038	26th May	10th June
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th ,,	23th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Kotooiya.	3817.	Mid June	End ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th June	1st July
Tokio Maru.	R. Takigachi.	7047.	26th June	11th July

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH IND'A.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th May.	NALDERA	15,825
8th June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	A STEAMER	
1st July	TABARONIA	11,189
8th ,,	MALWA	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,642
5th August	NARKUNDAT	16,118
12th ,,	NIVADA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*NALDERA | Terminates voyage at Plymouth
MALWA |
NARKUNDA: Through steamer from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID & PLYMOUTH.

1st June ..	MANELA	8,303
15th ,, ..	MADURA	8,975
27th July ..	MANDALA	8,295

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About 10th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
8th ,, ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd Jun	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MORCA	10,911
7th Jul	NALDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date out	Steamers.	Destination.
25th May	BARPETA ..	Karachi and P.Gulf
26th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi direct
26th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh direct
31st ,,	TAROBA ..	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 153
Telephone No. 1384

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,500,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Problingo
Cheribon	Semarang
Gorontalo	Soerabaia
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Welteverden
Palembang	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	$30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	—	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Soerabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Valdivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs.	7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve	...	,,	2,43,55,538
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	,,	5,25,12,912

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAM COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

WANTED AGENTS.

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established 1906.)

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

MARINE.

Liberal and quick payment of claims.

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.

Please apply to:—

R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents,
29, Dadoa Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5138.

Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
...nager, Head Office.

THE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	..	..	11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,,	..	..	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Bekabhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Benjerson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Managers.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durage and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co,, (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranges.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHOY and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Tejpal Nursy, Pragji Dayal Homani, Tulsidas Mohanji and Purshotum Arjun the executors of the Will of Arjun Khimji—deceased and on account and risk of the mortgagees Byramshaw Hormosji Rao and Framroz Jehangirji Roga in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of March, 1920, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd June 1922, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras land or ground but since redeemed with the messuage tenements and a stable standing thereon situate at Proctor Street without the Fort containing by admeasurement about 658 yards registered in the books of Collector under New Survey No. 2/7354 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Haji Esmail Hossain on the East and South by a private passage and on the North by property of Framji Bhikaji Motiwala and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 9615 (6) and Street No. 60 Proctor Street and are now in the occupation of Naserwanji D. Bharda and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, Esplande Road or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubb tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
One stud Baker Motor Car seven seater four sylinder 30-36 H. P. in excellent running order.
Property of European Gentleman.
One handsome strong Iron Grey C. H. Gelding by Samurai. T. B. A. Dam by Genoa Arab, height 15-3½. A splendid charge could turn a good showy stepper in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF STUDS, SERGE, PLATES, BRASS GOODS, BASINS, BATH TUB, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

5 parcels collar studs.
5 bales blue serge each containing 12 to 13 pieces, 54 inches, 550 to 600 yards in each bale.
100 cases tin plates, 70 lbs.
2 cases brass goods (card frames, handles, rings).
7 crates enamel basins one lot buckets.
On account of Insurance Offices:—
1 big bath tub.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1922.

MESSRS VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Appolo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND RICH HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE MADE BY ORDER.

American roll top table, tire and burglar proof safes with stands, valuable carpets, gold watches, jewellery set in precious stones, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 25th day of May, 1922, Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods at their Auction Room at 2-30 (S. T.), furniture such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, almyrahs, cabinets, marble top washing tables, dressing chest of drawers and the office furniture, valuable velvet carpets, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of properties situate at Kazi Street and Kamatipura Bazar Road, advertised to take place on the 22nd and 23rd instant respectively, is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF DIAMOND AND PEARL EAR-RINGS AND GOLD NECKLACE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dalichand Meghji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the estate of the mortgagor Arab Mahomed bin Alli Jani, now an Insolvent:—

1 gold neck ornament about 30 tolas.
1 pair of beautiful diamond and pearl earrings.
The above will be on view one day before sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1826.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... F.	80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND	... F.	59,133,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tehing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatiap
Padang	Welteverden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. E. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.
Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.— AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OFF COMMERCE. RAJKOT. R3724 A

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD. Post Box No. 151, Madras. A

WANTED AT ONCE—Smart and experienced ASSISTANT for Boot, Shoe and Saddlery Department. Apply personally to ARMY & NAVY STORES. C13154 A

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 750 p.m. to a first class man. Apply to Box No. 8087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13155 A

WANTED—A GOOD CHEMIST for a Chemical Factory. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8088, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C13156 A

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Lakhmidas Tekchand Female Dispensary, Tatta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to undersigned before 15th June, 1922. HARCHANDRAI TAHILRAM, President, Tatta Municipality. C13148 A

WANTED—A qualified and experienced DYER for a Dyeing Factory in Rangoon. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, nationality, experience and salary expected to Box No. 8084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3788 A

SALARY Rs. 100—220 IN 30 DAYS—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world, 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab). A

WE are desirous of appointing a Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency for the Keystone Varnish Co., of Hull, England, Manufacturers of Household decorating Paint "Keystoma Flat Wall Finish". Applications should be addressed to MACFARLANE & CO. LD., 303, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA. R3727 A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A respectable ANGLO-INDIAN able to impart lessons in Commercial Subjects and (b) an efficient Professor of Shorthand. Book-Keeping etc. (preferably a B. Com.) Apply stating qualifications and pay expected to Box No. 8062 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R3727 A

WANTED.—A FOREMAN for large Boiler House containing B. and W. Boilers, mechanical stokers, Coal Handling Plant, etc., to carry out all repairs and maintenance work. Must be able to efficiently handle large staff of men. Salary acebrding to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 8076, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3764 A

WANTED—A TRAINED SCHOOL MISTRESS to take charge of the European Railway School, Fatehgarh from 10th July, 1922. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. rising to Rs. 125, unfurnished quarters will be provided and rent will be charged at Rs. 10 per cent of salary. Free Railway pass will be given to Fatehgarh for the journey on this Railway on joining. Apply with copies of testimonials to H. F. DORAN, Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Fatehgarh. C13151 A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay. R3483 C

MOTOR GARAGES—TO LET: at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. All facilities including pit and Telephone. Rent Moderate. Apply DEOKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elph. Circle. R3720 C

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 500 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 430, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANABER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 9. R3481 C

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND SAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor. R3746 C

PALATIAL BUNGLOW, facing Sea with garden and upto date fittings at Warden Road, Opposite Daver Hall. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening. R3747 C

OFFICES TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Ground floor and third floor. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS 17, Elphinstone Circle. R3796 C

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

REQUIRED FLAT of 3 to 4 rooms at Colaba, Fort, or Marine Lines Rent Rs. 200. Write J. Post Box 40 G. P. O., Bombay. R3802 D

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city. 13124 JG

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K

FOR SALE.—One latest type DYEING AND BLEACHING PLANT, complete. Capable of treating five tons of cloth per day. Apply for particulars and price to Madhubhai Mills Ahmedabad. C13127 K

FOR SALE.—SPARE PARTS for Ford Cars, worth about Rs. 12,000 State offers. Box No. 8086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R3801 K

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,000, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. K

FOR SALE. One second-hand C02 REFRIGERATING and ICE MAKING PLANT of 10 ton capacity, by J. and E. Hall, complete with a belt driven compressor, a submerged condensor and an Evaporator with Ice Tank. Also another complete Plant as above but of half a ton capacity. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No 8070, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C13112 K

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ACADEMICAL & SCIENTIFIC TRAINING COLLEGE of FINE ARTS 21, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay—Prof. B. G. KOTHARE, B.R.A.F.A. (Milan) undertakes the training of students in Drawing, Painting, sculpture and architecture on upto date scientific lines as a Mission work to spread the light and culture of fine arts amongst his countrymen. All kinds of artistic and Commercial Works of art undertaken Private Tuitions arranged. Class for Italian language held thrice a week. Charges moderate. R3649

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Several miles light Railway LINE 9 lbs. to 20 lbs., about sixty Trucks and accessories for sale. For terms, communicate with JWALA PRASAD, Superintendent of Works, Benares Hindu University, Benares City. C13147 N

FOR SALE—TADPATRIS of every size, on hire or for sale, also same can be made to order. Apply CHAPSI BHANJI TADPATRIVALA, Shak Gally, Mandvi. Post No. 3. R3799 N

FOR SALE—With cleaning rod, etc., in flat brown leather brass bound case, by Messrs. Purdey and Sons, London, a double barrelled 500 Express Rifle by Messrs. Blanch and Sons, London. In first class condition. Charge 4 Drams Curtis and Harvey, Bullet hollow or solid. Has been used for all natures of Big Game. Price Rs. 400 or near offer.—Apply Colonel Sir PERCY HAMBRO, Knollswood Lodge, Simla. 13150 N

FINANCIAL.

PROPRIETOR of Newly built Theater costing 2½ lacs Yeilding net, rent Rs. 2,500/- desires to take up partner or financier for one Inc. Write A Post Box. 10 G.P.O. BOMBAY. R3803 R

REQUIRED on mortgage the sum or sums of about Rs. 50,000 for a period of one Year by a Limited Company of Engineers, Founders and Machinery Manufacturers in Central India. Share in profit besides interest. Apply Box. No. 8077 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". R3766 R

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc, will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay. R3725 T

SPECIAL OFFERS.

GENT'S GARMENTS: BLEACHED TWILL shirts Rs. 2-6, Khaki Rs. 2-13, unbleached drill suits Rs. 3-3, pants Rs. 3-15. Khaki drill shirts Rs. 3-8, bleached drill suits Rs. 11-3, pants Rs. 4-7 each, made to measurements Samples and self measurement form sent. SALIGRAM HARBANSLALL, 71, Clive Street, Calcutta. C13075 T

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WRITE for samples of high-class handmade Cossi Silk to Messrs. DEY GHOSH and SONS, Silk Manufacturers, S. 10/55, Benares Cantt. R3705 T

KASHMIR NOVELTIES.—Write to MESSERS BICKET AND CO., Srinager, Kashmir, for Papier Machie, Wood carving, Embroidery, Ladies Hand-bags, Namdas. Kashmir Tweeds, Fur and necklaces of precious stones. C13128 T

THE GRAND UNIQUE AUCTION

has now REMOVED to the late Surplus Stores building at the Prince of Wales Museum opposite the Army and Navy Stores and is known as the UNIVERSAL AUCTION and SALES DEPARTMENT. New goods of every description.

A Visit will convince you. Auction from 5-30 p.m. to 12 p.m. Sales Dept. open all day.

AEROPLANE CLOTH

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.

Telegraph: "EMISSARY." D

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to PANDIT KRIPARAM, 6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 390, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

ALL concerned to note that LALA ALAKHDHARI has ceased to be our Managing Agent from to-day.

By Order of the Board, DHUKBHANGANLAL, Secretary.

The Muradabad Spining and Weaving Mills Ltd., Muradabad.

Muradabad, 15th May, 1922. C13107

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Empire Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May, 1922. C13083

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922 suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI GHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort. R3472

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SUBURBAN SCHEME NO. VII. (KHAR).

BUILDING PLOTS admeasuring from 804 to 889 square yards each are now available for sale in the abovenamed Scheme.

The estate is situate between Bandra and Santa Cruz (10 miles from the Fort) with extensive frontages to the main Bandra Ghodbander Road, in close proximity to the Line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and open to uninterrupted breezes from the sea a mile distant.

Plans and full details may be had from the undersigned.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. C13058

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK.

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd., C. MACDONALD & CO., Agents. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad. F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Musjid. C13084

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DR. G. T. MODY, D. O. (Oxon.) M.B.; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, has REMOVED his Consultation Rooms to BIBLE SOCIETY'S BUILDING, 166, Hornby Road, Fort.

Telephone 6094.

Consulting Hours 3 to 6 p.m. R3804

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD—A jewellers and curios shop with the furniture contained therein at Colaba Causeway. Meet or write to Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. C13145

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 29th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th May, 1922. C13138

NOTICE

THE J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME.

APPLICATIONS for the two studentships available for the current year for advanced study in England or elsewhere out of India under the J. N. Tata Education Scheme will be received not later than the 1st of July, 1922, addressed to the Honorary Secretary at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Applications should contain full particulars of nationality, age, educational qualifications, the particular course of advance study desired with its probable duration and estimated total cost, and must be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of certificates as to character and physical fitness (including eye-sight) the written consent of parent or guardian, and a photograph which will not be returned. C13137

TENDERS.

WANTED.

3000 TONS of C. J. Smith's Bugdigi Coal of the best quality and Seam.

Tenders for the supply should reach the undersigned before 30th May, 1922. A specification of the conditions or contract will be available in the Storekeeper's office.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. C13142 TA

LEGAL NOTICES

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at an Auction Sale held on the 25th day of April, 1922, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, by the Order of B. N. Lang Esquire, the Official Assignee, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ismailbhai Dossa, Hoseinbhai Ismail and Gulam Hussein Ismail Insolvents with the concurrence of the Mortgagees Messrs. Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., in pursuance of the direction contained in the Order made by the High Court and dated the 19th May, 1921, our client was the highest bidder for and declared to be purchaser of the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents and the Mortgagees in the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situated on the West Agripada Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay known as Plot No. 85 of the said Estate and bounded on the East by Motlabai Street, on the West by the Plot No. 84 of the said Estate on the North by a service passage, on the South by Cirrus Road and which said piece of land is part of New Survey No. 3528 and is assessed along with Plot No. 84 under E. Ward No. 4145 and Street No. 85.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1922. MERWANJI KOLA & CO. Purchaser's Attorneys. C13045

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1382 of 1922.

Messrs. DANA FATTA & CO., a firm, carrying on business in partnership as Shroffs and Money Lenders at Khalasi Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

RAMKRISHNA MADHAVRAO CHONKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above Suit against you to recover from you Rs. 29733-9-8 for balance of principal an interest as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein due at foot of Promisary Note dated 23rd October, 1921, for Rs. 10,000/-.

You are hereby summonsed to apply to this Court within 10 days from the Service hereof for leave to appear and defend the Suit. In default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree for Rs. 29733-9-8 and interest and Rs. 200/- for costs.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1922. VACHHA & CO., Plaintiffs Attorneys C13144

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE TRUSTEES of a Deed of Trust relating to Dr. Masina's Hospital and dated the 8th September, 1907, have contracted to sell to the purchasers, who are our clients the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest in the said property or any claim there to in, to, or upon any part thereof, either by way of mortagage, gift, inhertance, charge, lease, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, being part of a larger piece or land, containing by admeasurement 18849 3/9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the Victoria Road, partly by the property of Ardeshir Maneckji Nagla bearing No. 18/3652, and partly by the property of The Very Reverend Luis Claudino Pera bearing New Survey No. 1A/3652, on or towards the South partly by property of the Vendors bearing New Survey No. 3653, partly by the property of Gulabchand Motichand Damania bearing New Survey No. 1/3669, and partly by the property of Kikabhai Premchand and Manckbai Premchand bearing New Survey No. 1 and 23620, on or towards the East by property of the Vendors bearing New Survey No. 3653 and on or towards the West partly by the Parel Road, partly by the property of The Very Reverend Luis Claudino Pera bearing New Survey No. 1A/3652 and partly by property of Ardeshir Maneckji Nagla bearing New Survey No. 1B/3652, and which piece of land is situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and is assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 92 and Collector's New No. 16826, Old Survey No. 683 and New Survey No. 1/3652.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1922. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE Purchasers Attorneys. C13130

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2155 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE

Plaint presented and filed day of 192 .

Summons to answer Plaint, under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure

N. H. MOOS, Esqr., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, without the Fort, at present residing outside India, Receiver of the assets of the firm of Dharamsey Jetha and Co., appointed in Suit No. 2882 of 1919, by his constituted Attorney, Mr. T. M. Kajiji ..... Plaintiff.

versus

PANALAL PURANLAL, of Udangaon, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Udangaon in East Khandesh, in the territories of H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Puranlal Dhagadchand mentioned in the plaint herein may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 5,214-6-0 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of June, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 14th day of June, 1921.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. C13141

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1382 of 1922.

Messrs. DANA FATTA & CO., a firm, carrying on business in partnership as Shroffs and Money Lenders at Khalasi Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

RAMKRISHNA MADHAVRAO CHONKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Dadar, out side the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

THE COURT has by order dated 8th April, 1922, directed a warrant to be issued under Order 38 Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure for attachment before judgment of your properties.

You are called upon on or before 16th June, 1922, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 30,500/- to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the properties described in the Schedule to the Warrant of Attachment before judgement or the value thereof or to appear and show cause why you should not furnish such security and the said properties are in the meantime attached until further orders of the Court.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1922. VACHHA & CO. Plaintiffs Attorneys. C13143

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JIVANCHAND DHARAMCHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. GANPATLAL MADHAVJI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be complete without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and fronting Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 114, New No. 877, Old Survey No. 163 and New Survey No. 1418 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 285, Street No. 420-422 and containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:— on or towards the East by Shaikh Memon street, on or towards the West by a general sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the property of Bechardas Manchand and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1922. PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA, Purchasers Attorneys. C13139

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS. No. 132, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES TURKEY CAPS, 1 CASE ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, 1 CASE LEATHER CLOTH AND A BIG LOT OF TURKEY, FELT AND ASTRAKHAN CAPS, ITALIAN CLOTH, SILK SATIN LINING, VELVETS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of G. G. Nadkani, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rasoolmiya Hasoomiya Hawa traded as Hawa Bros., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Shaikh Memon Stret, Motee Bazar, the following:—

2 Cases Turkey Caps. 1 case Astrakhan cloth, 1 case Leather Cloth and a big lot of Turkey, Felt and Astrakhan Caps, Italian Cloth, Silk Satin Lining velvets, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage,

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali.

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAORAO BHOSALE

will Stage at

Grand Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay

on

Wedy, 24th May 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)

MANAPMAN.

Satry, 27th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p. m.(S.T.)

RAKSHASI MAN TWAKANKSHA.

Sunday, 28th, May, 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

BACH MULACHA BAP.

Monday, 29th May, 1922 at 3 p.m (S. T.)

SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

Thousands have seen it and Thousands are Eager to see it FOR THOSE WHO MISSED!

WE ARE REPEATING

TONI-GHT AND THIS WEEK

The Greatest Indian film ever produced

VIR ABHIMANYU

OR

VIRAT SWARUP

Produced by the Star films Ltd. at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.

More than 5,000 people acting in this film.

You simply can't miss seeing this film.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45.

INSTANTANEOUS AND PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

OF THE

GIBSON ENTERTAINERS
GIBSON ENTERTAINERS

TRIXIE

The World's leading Equilibrist.

Crowded Houses held Spell-bound and amazed at the Wonderful performance of this Beautiful Girl Artiste.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE HER.

BUTTONS

The Rubber Doll!

Has Everybody in roars of laughter his acrobatic stunts are nothing less than marvellous.

GIBSON AND DOREEN
GIBSON AND DOREEN

Comedy Instrumentalists

Established themselves firm favourites with their songs, dances, and Novelty Instruments. Their Mandoline, Banjo, and Xylophone playing created an appreciative demonstration.

ALSO

"BAREE SON OF KAZAN."

Featuring Neil Shipman

PRICES AS USUAL:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.

The Queen of the Films

MARY PICKFORD

IN

Bret Harte's Famous Story of the Golden West

"M' LISS"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.

A PATHE FEATURE PRODUCTION

NICK WINTER

The famous Detective

IN

"THE ENIGMATIC BUCKLE"

AND

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"HIGH AND DIZZY"

A Two-Reel Million Dollar Comedy Special which will make you Shriek with laughter.

THE EMPRESS

NEXT SATURDAY 27th May.

THERE'S A HURRICANE COMING

It's

PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL

"Hurricane Hutch"
"Hurricane Hutch"
"Hurricane Hutch"

CENSOR-PROOF

"Hurricane Hutch" has no knives, "no guns, no crime. It is clean, vigorous, "and exciting. It is the Saturday Evening Post "story idea, magnified in action, multiplied "in sensations, vivified with virile valiance. "It's there a Million ways"

PLEASE NOTE:—That this Serial which features CHARLES HUTCHINSON should not be confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and it is absolutely PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

IMPERIAL

To-Night & Second Week

A Pathe Serial

JUANITA HANSEN

in

"THE YELLLOW ARM"

with

Warner Oland & Marguerite Courtot

Makes the hot and cold chills run up and down your spine.

See it!.....Follow it!

Episode 4th. At Bay.
" 5th, Danger Ahead.
" 6th, A Nest of Knaves.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P. M.

Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.

Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P. M.

Prices as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

LIFE

The Greatest and the Dearest asset of Mankind,

What does the "Scientific" GERMAN Brain say about "Life"

LIFE, A GAMING TABLE,

Why? How?

See our this week's "GERMAN" super drama.

"AT THE GAMING TABLE OF LIFE"

A Splendid Society drama in five reels,

Mind—It is "GERMAN"

If you miss it, you miss something SPLENDID.

Also our Serial sensational

"THE WHIRLWIND"

with

CHARLES HUTCHISON

Episodes 8th, 9th. 4 parts.

A SPECIAL SELECT DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

THE STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road,

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

May. 22.

To-day a fall of 30 points in New York futures was reported from Home and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 520 1/2 and steadily advanced till Rs. 525 1/2 an Japanese Houses buying. It them eased to Rs. 523 1/2 at 4 P. M. on selling by Offices. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 523 1/2. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 523 and closed at Rs. 524 1/2 F. G. M. G. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 505 steady and going down by a couple of rupees advanced till Rs. 510 the rate at 4 P. M. was Rs. 509 1/2. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 431 and went up to Rs. 435 remaining Rs. 433 at 4 P. M. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 443 and advanced to Rs. 446 on buying at Rs. 443 and advanced to Rs. 446 o buying by Japan Houses. It then eased to Rs. 444 1/2 on Office selling. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 367 and July Rs. 378 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady last Saturday, and there was a fairly Good demand from Exporters as well as Millwalas and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 22nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	511
" " "	July-August	524½
Fully Good Bengal	May	367
" " "	July	378
Fine Oomra	May	435
" " "	July	445
Southerns	May/June	506
"	July/August	506

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	510
" " "	July Augt	523
Fully Good Bengal	May	365
" " "	July	375
Fine Oomra's	May	435
" " "	July	446
Southerns	May/June	505
"	July/August	505

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22nd.

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	390	370	350
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	455	440	425
M. G. Central P. No. 1	490	475	460
M. G. Central P, No. 2	475	460	445
M. G. Broach	520	510	500
Southerns	515	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 22nd May 1922.

Cotton	17142	Bales.
Wheat	11480	Cwts.
Linseed	22813	"
Rape, etc.	2426	"
Gingelly seed	919	"
Poppyseed	640	"
Groundnuts	4577	"
Castorseed	3862	"
Rice	1657	"
Myrabollams	32	"
Cottonseed	18817	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	7012	"
Juwar	3272	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1693	"
Bajra	2362	"
Coal	2531	Tons.

BOMBAY MARKET.

May 22.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-6-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27-3.
Bars silver ready, 95-10.
Bars silver forward, 96.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 9/16.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 317.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 337.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 327.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 164.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 1584.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 348.
London gold ready—sh. 92-11.
London silver ready—d. 37-2.
London silver forward—d. 37.
Tone of Silver—Steady—China bought.

Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 43.45.
French Exchange, Frcs 49.10.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.30.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53.60.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 87.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 1340.
Prague Exchange, Krons 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan, 86/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1930, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet owing to settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 115, Central 36, Tata Bank 17 and Eastern 88.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2600, Alliance 305, Apollo 90, Birla Mills 85, Bombay Cotton 1200, Bombay Dyeing 1535, Bradbury 1150, Century 835, Central India 4935, Colaba Land 2280, Ccorla 270, Crescent 565, Currimbhoy 1710, David 1650, Edward Sassoon 530, E D Sassoon 5, Elphinstone 157/8, Fazulbhoy 1430, Gokak 232/8, Indian Bleaching 200 xd, Indore-Malwa 637/8, Jamshed Mfg 492/8 xd, Kastoorchand 990, Kohinoor 3365, Luxmi Cotton 4850, Mahavrao Scindia 270, Madhowji 530, Meyer Sassoon 320, Morarji 3350, New Great 800, New City 660, Pabani 935, Pearls 1130, Phoenix 930, Planet 267/8, Shapurji 371/4, Simplex 905, Standard 2300 m, Swadeshi 5345, Tata Mill 1090 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 535, Bombay-Burma 530, Bombay-Burma N I 160 pr, Bt Burma Pet 10/8, Bombay Tramway 125 xd, Bombay Flour 1450, Bombay Steam 220, Bundi Cement 41/8, Indian Cement 280 xd, Katni ord 287/8, Katni def 1240, New India 17, Tata Iron ord 60, Tata Iron def 205, Tata Iron N ord 53/12, Tata Iron N def 180, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22nd.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 21/32
Bank Demand	1-3 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 7-8
Fcs Demand	315
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	207
Shanghai	285
Japan	163 1/8
Singaporse	179 1/2

Market—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 22th 6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Hava Bander

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs, a. p,	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72 0 0	10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 12 0	15 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 6 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	... ...
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	... ...
Teelseed Black	70 0 0	... ...
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0	15 8 0
Groundnuts	76 0 0	... ...
Jawa	... ...	... ...
Mowraseed	8 8 0	... ...
Barley	44 0 0	... ...
Castorseed	56 0 0	... ...
Cotton Seeds Read	38 0 0	5 9 0

Forward;	Rs. a. p.
Wheat-May	9 15 0
Wheat-Aug-Sept.	10 2 6
Linseed May	15 9 0
Linseed Sept	16 6 0

MESSRS MONTAGU'S GOLD AND SILVER RRPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 27.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £127,052,285, as compared with £127,050,085 last week.

The price of gold on the 25th instant reached a fresh low record since September, 1919 (when dealings exportable gold were recommenced), namely 93s. which represents a premium of 9.6 per cent over the Bank of England pre-war buying price. The available supplies of gold were taken on account of India.

Gold valued at $2,000,000 has arrived in New York from London.

The monthly trade figures for India (including bullion and rupee paper movements) show a balance in favour of that country for March last of 1,42 lacs of rupees, as compared with an adverse balance of 59 lacs in February.

In our letter of 5th January last we gave an official estimate of the United States gold production for 1921. Owing probably to a telegraphic error the number of ounces was incorrectly stated, and should have been 2,375,479 ounces instead of 2,275,478 ounces. The value remains unaltered, namely $49,105,500.

The production of gold in the United States of America from dredging is substantial. From the beginning of the industry, in 1896, to the end of 1919, the total value is reported to be $153,342,048. The gold recovered by 91 dredges in 1919 was worth $10,346,216, and from 93 dredges in 1918 $10,342,100. It is interesting to find that derdges have been operating in the Phillipine Islands; in 1919 gold to the value of $217,455 was thus obtained.

The banks in Australia (other than the Commonwealth Bank) do not discriminate in their reserves between gold and silver coin and bullion; for this reason we were unable to declare their gold holdings in the table in our Annual Letter headed 'The Empire's Visible Stocks of Gold.' A correspondent in Australia has been kind enough to furnish us with the following information:—

"In the February, 1922, number of the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, a summary is given of the sworn Bank returns for Australia for the quarter ending 31st December, 1921.

Coined gold, silver and other coined metals £21,202,701.

Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars £589,807 equal £21,792,508.

The figures for gold, silver, and bronze coins are not shown separately in the Bank returns, so it would be difficult to say what the amount of the gold coin actually is, probably about 17 or 18 millions."

SILVER.

During the speculative activity in China last week, the oversold position in sterling exchange (tantamount to overbought in taels i.e. silver) is said to have reached £2,500,000 say an equivalent of 16,000,000 ounces of silver. Pending decisive developments in the strained political affairs of that country, speculation has now quieted down, and the reflex of this condition of affairs has been felt in the silver market. The bull silver position naturally is not an element of strength, and there is always a possibility of some speculators cutting their losses, but it should be remembered that stocks in Shanghai are inclined to shrink, and that some revival of trade had set in recently a revival which in favourable circumstances might have been accentuated toward the close of next month when the silk crops will need financing.

India has bought occasionally during the week, but the main support has come from "bears." The market has not been active, owing to some shortage of supplies—which have not been assisted by any eagerness on the part of American operators to sell, although the U.S. exchange has been, on the whole, firm in tendency and free offerings of silver therefore might have been expected.

The Toronto correspondent of the 'Times' states under date of April 18th last that a big silver "strike" had been reported in the Yukon at Keno Bill on the Erickson Guleh. The vein averages three to six feet in width with ore yields assaying 500 ounces to the ton on the average, while in some cases as may as 6,000 ounces have been taken from one ton.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees).

Notes in Circulation, 17,476, March 31; 17,470, April 7; 17,410, April 15.

Silver coin and bullion out of India — March 31; — April 7; — April 15.

Silver coin and bullion out of India, March 31; 7,745, April 7; 7,686, April 15.

Gold coin and bullion out of India.

Gold coin and bullion in India, 2,432, March 31; 2,432, April 7; 2,432, April 15.

Gold coin and bullion out of India — March 31; — April 7; — April 15.

Securities (Indian Government), 6,508, March 31; 6,508, April 7; 6,508, April 15.

Securities (British Government), 584 March 31; 585, April 7; 584, April 15.

Inland Commercial Bills of Exchange, 200, March 31; 200, April 7; 200, April 15.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 15th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 22nd instant consisted of about 36,100,000 ounces in sycee, 38,000,000 dollars and 160 silver bars, as compared with 37,600,000 ounces in sycee, 38,000,000 dollars, and 350 silver bars on the 13th inst.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 4¼d. the tael.

Quotations:—

April 21st, 34.3/4d. cash, 34.3/4d. 2 mos. Bar silver per oz. std. 93s. 5d. Bar gold per oz. fine

April 22nd, 34.3/8d. cash 34.3/8d. 2 mos. Bar silver per oz. std. — Bar gold per oz. fine.

April 24th, 34.3/4d. cash 34.3/4d. 2 mos. Bar silver per oz. std. 93s. 5d. Bar gold per oz. fine

April 25th, 34.1/2d. cash 34.5/8d. 2 mos. Bar silver per oz. std. 93s. 0d. Bar gold per oz. fine

April 26th, 34.1/2d. cash 34.5/8d. 2 mos. Bar silver per oz. std. 93s. 3d. Bar gold per oz. fine

April 27th, 34.1/2d. cash 34.5/8d. 2 mos. Bar silver per oz. std. 93s. 3d. Bar gold per oz. fine

Average, 34.562d. cash 34.652d. 2 mos. Bar silver per oz. std. Average 93s. 3.2d. Bar gold per oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/4d. and 1/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 21th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 16 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fehr in			29.729
Temperature of Air		degree S	87.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	80.7
Dew Point		"	78 5
Relative humidity of Air		"	0.756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		"	3.8
Maximum temperature of Air		"	92.9
Minimum do do		"	82.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,SSW.SW.WSW.SSW.		
Movement of Wind do	miles.		158

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
M	22	m 8 42	24 6	22	m 2 12	13 9
		8 26a	25 2		2 18a	29 3
Tu.	23	m 9 32	25 7	23	m 3 50	17 10
		9 14a	26 8		3 7a	19 9
W	24	m 10 13	26 7	24	m 3 28	17 0
		9 57a	25 1		3 55a	19 3
Th.	25	m 10 52	27 6	25	m 4 6	16 3
		10 35a	26 6		4 38a	18 6
F	26	m 11 29	28 3	26	m 4 44	15 6
		11 1a	26 10		5 19a	18 5
S	27	m 0 4a	28 9	27	m 5 21	15 0
		11 49a	27 1		5 58a	18 2
S	28	m 0 41a	29 1	28	m 5 58	14 8
					6 38a	18 2

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The All-India Business Directory for 1922. Published by H. C. Divan, Sole Proprietor, the Bombay Directory Co., 4, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

This Directory contains a large variety of useful information derived from numerous sources and materials and arranged on entirely new lines relating to Inland and Foreign trade of India. In the present issue of the Directory there are many improvements made upon the last year's issue. This year new features of special importance have been introduced and particularly the section relating to "Foreign Trade Service" will be found very useful by all class of business people. Another important feature of the present issue consists of Charts showing at a glance the fluctuations from day to day during the year 1921 in the rates of several principal Commercial Markets of India. We are sure this Directory consisting of about 2,500 pages and containing all sorts of business information will be found to be a very useful reference book by merchants, wholesale dealers, retailers, exporters, importers, commission agents, brokers and others. Price of the Directory is Rs. 30 per copy. Postage and packing extra.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May. 21.

The Conditions are unsettled in the Andaman sea. The rainfall has decreased in the Penisula and increased in the north-west India and the Bay islands. It has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Assam, north Bengal and Malabar and local in south Burma coast and in Bombay and the Deccan. A few falls also occured in the east of the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are Port Blair four inches, Victoria Points, Mergui and Gauhati a half, Dibrugarh one, Dhubri one and a half Bogra two, Dinajpur and Jalapaiguri a half, Darjeeling a quarter, Jagdalpu three quarters and Sholapur a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Bihar.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd May, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal, Mainpuri reporting a maximum temperature reading of 115.7 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Gujarat and Kathiawar and at Deesa humidity is in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—There have been a few light showers over the division and some duststorms have occurred in the north-western districts. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature was nearly normal or slightly above the the average.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports a light fall of 0.11in, of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature was above normal at Marmugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north Bombay Deccan. Malegaon has had 1.23in., Ahmednagar 0.3in. and Poona 0.50in. Skies are heavily clouded at Belgaum and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad, but is nearly normal or in excess at other stations. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Konkan and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in south-east Madras. Colombo has had 1.16in., Calicut 1.26in. and Malegaon 1.23in. Skies are moderately clouded in the Peninsula and are clear in northern India. The sea is moderate at Colombo and Trivandrum. There has been an increase of rain in west Ceylon and Malabar and conditions are probably becoming unsettled there.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general in Malabar with a few falls in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st May, 1922:—

Conditions are unsettled in the Andaman sea. Rainfall has decreased in the Peninsula and increased in north-east India and the Bay Islands. It has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Assam, north Bengal and Malabar and local on the south Burma coast and in the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the east of the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair four inches; Victoria Point, Mergui, Gauhati a half; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri one and a half; Bogra two; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri a half; Darjiling a quarter; Jagdalpur three quarters; Sholapur a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	89.1	80.4	40	..	11.07	+1.23
Do. 21st	96.5	80.0	75	..	5.72	+1.66
Muskat						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112 0	78.8	28	..	1.88	—0.04
Rawalpindi	104.2	69.1	14	..	12.09	+0.74
Lahore	111.0	73.3	25	T	T	
Hissar	113.8	78.1	22	..	1.23	—1.36
Ambala	110.8	78.1	8	..	2.79	—3.62
Delhi	110.0	82.6	22	..	0.85	—2.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	115.7	80.4	22	..	0.75	—2.25
Manipuri	114.0	86.6	10	..	1.82	—0.76
Jhansi	118.0	80.5	24	..	2.36	—0.15
Cawnpore	115.9	79.6	11	..	1.58	—0.99
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	117.1	75.0	41	..	2.60	+1.23
Karachi	89.4	81.1	67	..	1.49	—0.21
Ajmer	106.2	85.8	31	..	0.06	—1.75
Jaipur	111.2	81.2	23	..	0.28	—1.72
Kotah	110.6	84.6	23	..	0.05	—1.72
Mount Abu	90.2	73.9	18	..	0.37	—1.35
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.0	76.3	74	..	0	—0.60
Dwarka	87.3	80.9	81	..	0	—0.84
Veraval	85.8	82.6	86	..	0.04	—0.47
Rajkot	107.5	71.1	74	..	0	—0.60
Bhavnagar Para	105.8	80.4	62	..	0	—0.68
Surat	93.9	82.6	66	..	0	—0.51
Ahmedabad	110.0	79.1	57	..	0	—0.43
Deesa	103.8	75.9	77	..	0	—0.64
Neemuch	105.7	78.0	50	..	0.48	—0.08
Indore	106.9	78.3	67	..	0.36	—0.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.8	86.9	18	..	2.38	—1.09
Saugor	108.2	80.6	26	0.04	1.99	—0.69
Hosangabad	111.2	84.8	38	..	2.80	+0.61
Khandwa	109.2	82.1	44	..	2.29	+0.79
Akola	110.2	83.9	42	..	3.38	+0.04
Amroto	110.6	83.9	30	..	0.52	—2.58
Nagpur	113.6	88.2	26	0.01	0.69	—2.86
Chanda	114.5	89.2	41	0.06	1.38	—2.53
Raipur	112.9	87.8	22	..	1.29	—2.20
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.9	83.4	78	..	0	—0.73
Ratnagiri	90.1	80.8	79	0.02	1.52	+0.41
Marmugoa	94.4	0.0	78	..	2.06	+0.46
Karwar	90.6	79.5	86	0.11	3.97	+1.09
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.2	79.5	67	1.23	1.95	+0.47
Ahmednagar	101.1	71.0	70	0.38	3.09	+1.04
Poona	94.2	72.2	74	0.50	3.78	+1.67
Bholapur	103.9	77.4	66	..	7.99	+5.24
Bijapur	98.7	75.2	70	..	7.47	+4.81
Belgaum	89.5	71.4	77	..	8.53	+3.57
Aurangabad	102.7	72.2	70	0.02	1.80	—0.35
Nizamabad (Indar)	108.7	84.3	38	..	3.66	+0.65
Hyderabad	105.4	79.5	67	..	7.16	+3.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.2	76.2	94	0.68	9.14	+1.90
Calicut	89.2	76.1	91	0.26	14.23	—2.57
Cochin	87.5	76.7	85	0.22	23	+7.51
Colombo	87.1	73.7	83	0.16	43.15	—4.22
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madlipatam	110.5	83.2	47	..	4.17	—4.17
Bellary	101.3	75.5	64	..	4.96	+0.42
Cuddapah	113.2	78.0	45	..	4.01	—2.61
Madras	106.2	84.8	42	..	9.75	—12.86
Bangalore	93 0	69.0	78	0.6	9.74	+1.76
Coimbore	93.2	74.3	78	..	12.13	+2.96
Trichanopoly	150.5	78.8	68	0.22	13.49	—0.86
Negapatam	97.0	79.5	55	..	14.22	—17.08

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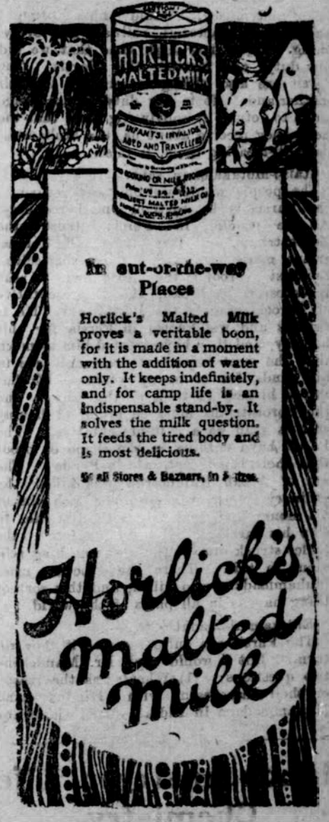
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

An Excellent Safeguard against FEVERS.

Insist on having ROSE'S.



In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

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PERSIA AND THE PERSIS.

(BY G. K. N.)

IV.

A very real historical importance attaches to the despatches from Persia which our indefatigable and cultured friend, Dr. Manochehr Dady is favouring us in India. It will be noticed by the students of Parsi history that since the days of the Riwayats, no documents of greater interest have been received in India from the old country. We have here accounts of peaceful and even enthusiastic meetings of Persian Musalmans and Zoroastrians of Persia and India.

There is nothing to be wondered at in the attitude of caution which is displayed by some of the respected Moslem members at these meetings. The unfortunate Persians have been so heartlessly treated by the foreigners, specially the Czarist Russians, that they have no stomach for the advances made by Europeans with a view to the commercial exploitation of Iran. To be frank, even Britain has not treated the old country with fairness. It was only the other day that the "Times of India" suggested that if impeachment had not fallen into desuetude, Lord Curzon would be the peer first to come under the penal clause.

A curious sidelight is thrown on the way news travels and is exaggerated on its way from India to foreign countries. We know how much of it is directly due to the various news agencies, which are under the control of designing capitalists. It moves us to a smile to hear of all Moslems and Hindus united to harm the unsupported Parsis.

Curiously enough, simultaneously with the mail from Persia which bears the happy tidings of an Indo-Persian concordat, in which religious sentiments, favourable or adverse, have no place, we receive from Europe results of fresh researches wholly independent of any suggestion from me, confirming my views given to the public over twenty years ago. The latest number of the Bulletin of the Oriental School in London contains a paper by an authority who totally discredits the legend of persecution of Zoroastrians by the early Moslems in Persia. To-day your readers will be delighted to hear of another successful meeting held in Kerman, of which Dr. Dady gives us a concise account.

MEETING AT KERMAN.

Short report of the meeting held at Zoroastrian Boys' School at Kerman on 17th April, 1922:—

Nawab Syed Ali said:—

We all know what our country is at present, and we are afraid that it is likely to get worse. We are not able to do the needful for the improvement of the country, though Nature has given everything. Foreigners, whom we ask for help, would do the work not for our benefit, but for their own. Our freedom is then endangered. Things that have happened in Persia are due to the policy like this, in which our own countrymen have joined hands and turned traitors.; During the time of Mashrutieh (constitutional Government), if we had asked the Parsis to come here and help, the country to-day would have been far advanced, and foreign help would not have been necessary at all. These brothers of ours with civilized ideas, knowledge and money, would have brought banks, mills, factories, railways and everything. It is now high time that we did our duty and invited the Parsis. The Parsis are also willing to return to their motherland. It is our duty to encourage them to return by convincing them that the news they receive about us, the Muhammadans ill-treating them, is false.

Raise-Motakalemin said:—

The people would welcome the return of the Parsis back to their mothercountry. All the people in Persia trust the Zoroastrians, and they trust the Zoroastrians more than they trust themselves. The best proof is the case of Arbab Kaikhosrow Shahrokh, the Representative of Zoroastrians in the Parliament. He is famous and well-known in Persia for his honesty, and they have trusted him so much that the most important documents are in his hands for so many years. He has proved himself to be a worthy man, and the Zoroastrians must be proud of having such a man as a Representative. The Parsis have nothing in the shape of proof that their life is not safe in Persia. The son of Arbab Kaikhosrow was killed by ordinary robbers who wanted to rob him of his money and fired only with that idea to stop his carriage, but unfortunately the bullet struck him. There was nothing religious in this. There have been more Muhammadans also killed, and this sort of thing hapens in all parts of the world.

Entezam-ul-Saadat said:—

The Parsis are quite welcome if they return. But I would ask Dr. Manuchehr two questions: (1) What was the reason of their disagreeing with Hindus and Muhammadans in India? (2) Is there any political movement on the part of foreigners in the return of Parsis from India to Persia?

Syed Hashemi said:—

Yes, we would like to make sure that thede is nothing of politics in this movement. We do not want to be harassed by any foreigners any longer.

"NO POLITICAL MOTIVE BEHIND."

Arbab Sarroshe Sheriar said:—

In Eastern countries, you have seen that there are always some people who are trying to bring about revolutions. The same thing happened in India on the arrival of the English Prince. Hindus and Muhammadans, in addition to other mischief, looted and burnt Parsi houses and Parsi shops, and a few people on both sides were killed. When Mr. Gandhi, who is the Leader of the Indians, heard this news, he disapproved of the action of the Hindus and Muhammadans and said that it was very low and mean to harass the Parsis, because the Parsis had given a lot of money when he had asked them, and that his own preceptor was also a Parsi. All the people know that this mischief was done by low-class people and not by the educated. About the second question, there is nothing of political movement on the part of foreigners in this matter. Tre main object of the Parsis is to re-establish their connection with their mothercountry and he'p her to advance. If they had no such idea, they were quite free to go to America or Egypt, live there and help in the advancement of those countries. And whatever country they would like to live in would receive them with many thanks. The Parsis, though they are very anxious to return, are always told that the Muhammadans ill-treat the Zorosatrians. What the real conditions are, Dr. Manuchehr has come to see and satisfy himself. It is high time that we must invite them. During the reign of Shah Muhammad Ali Mirza, the Parsis had sent their representative who returned to India after satisfying himself that the times were not ripe. There is an ever increasing desire on the part of the Parsis to return, specially after the visit of the Persian Crown Prince to India, when he invited the Parsis to return and help in the advancement of the country. I again assure you that there is no political movement in this on the part of foreigners. The country would advance when the Parsis would come.

The Editor of "Farhang" (a weekly paper of Kerman) said:—

Persia was the only nation in old, old days which was *Yazdanparast*, while the rest of the world was *Botparast*. The Persians were the first people to believe in one God "Ahurmozd" and to fight the Ahariman. They have always believed in one God. We ought to be proud of our ancestors who were all Zoroastrians. Just think what Persia was in the times of Darius and Ardesheere Darazdast. Just think what Persia is to-day. Muhammadans and Zoroastrians must always work as brothers. Religion makes no difference. During the last 1000 years, the country has not advanced at all. On the contrary, it has gone down. The rest of the world has advanced, has made new inventions and up-to-date machinery, etc. Unfortunately, Persia is the same. Our brothers who left the country and went to India have advanced, and are quite capable of improving the country when they return. We ought to be very glad to hear the news that our brothers now think of returning to the mothercountry. We welcome them.

Mr. Shapoor Morris (on behalf of Dr. Manchehr) said:—

I want permission, gentlemen, to say a few words in connection with the question raised by Entezam-ul-Saadat and Syed Hasham. I can assure you that there is nothing of political movement on part of foreigners in connection with the return of the Parsis to their mother country. They are only annious to return to their mothercountry and help in the regoneration of Persia, and I can assure you that they are quite capable of doing it.

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, May 20.

Arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Sixth Gujarat Political Conference are well under way, and a spacious pandal to accommodate ten thousand people is on its way to completion. Side by side with the preparations for the Political Conference, diligent efforts are being made to provide adequate facilities for the intending visitors to the Patidar, Dharala, Antyaj and Women's Conferences, while the organisers of the Political Conference are also determined to hold a conference of cultured classes to deliberate on the ideals of national education and the ways and means necessary to be devised to translate them into action. It is gratifying to note that in addition to men of light and leading in Gujarat, the following ardent nationalists have signified their desire to attend the Political Conference, Mr. Vithalbhai, J. Patel, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Sheth Janmahomed Chotani, Swami Shri Satyadev, Sheth Jamnalalji Bajaj of Wardha, Pandit Arjunlal Shethi of Ajmere, and Messrs. Burjorji Framji Bharucha, Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta and Amritlal, V. Thakar. An earnest appeal has been made by Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha to moderates and Parsis to sink their petty political differences and to attend the Political Conference to open at Anand on May, 25th. Their presence will give a lie direct to the illusion under which several men and women are labouring as evidence *inter alia* by Mr. Ben Spoor's declaration that he, too, had shared such a view before he was agreeably disillusioned during his visit to India. The main problems before the Conference are strictly non-controversial. Propagation of Swadeshi, collection of money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund to the extent of three lakhs of rupees from Gujaratis, removal of the "bar sinister" from the untouchables, and formation of volunteer corps are some of the issues to be thrashed out at Anand.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done well to sound a timely note of warning to the Satyagrahis of Mulshi, especially at this time when so much controversy is afloat, in regard to the unwholesome tactics which they contemplate to introduce in the strugyle. The sympathy of the public will remain with the Mavlas so long as they do not depart from the noble principles which had inspired them in the beginning of the struggle and so long as they do not tarnish the fair name of "Satyagraha" by introducing into the movement fresh and dangerous tactics which ultimately may lead them from "passive" to "active" resistance. It is the firm conviction of all democractic people (with of course some hon'ble exceptions like our friends Messrs. "Observer" and "One Who Knows") that the cause of the Mavlas is unquestionably just and that the dishousing of these brave people is a great crime which any amount of money or blandishments will not atone for. But I have no hesitation in saying that any departure by the Satyagrahis from the moral principles of the "divine fight" is not only unwarrantable, but is injurious to the cause which they profess to champion. It is the habit of those who are not endowed with a sufficient amount of self-possession and patience to try to enforce an expediency in order to lighten the difficult task before them and to achieve their immediate needs, without caring to ponder over the immorality or unwarrantability of such questionable adjustments and also the unfavourable consequences that may germinate out of such action. I agree with you, Sir, when you say that "the nature of the whole struggle is altered and given a character of Maratha Nationalism which from the fact that M.P.C.C., was not consulted previous to the new development derives the character of secession from Indian Nationalism." I want the Satyagrahis feel that all their sacrifices and sufferings will be futile if they are not backed by public sympathy, and the best way to educate public opinion is exemplary self-restraint under any circumstances on the part of the Satyagrahis, blended with an unquenchable thirst for Truth. The Marathas are wrong if they think that the cause of the Mavlas is theirs *alone*. I beg to emphasize that it is of vital interest to all India in the same way as "Amritsar," which is the bedrock of Indian Nationalism, is not the cause of the Punjab alone, but the cause of the country as a whole. The writer of this letter by the way is a Malabari, and I mention this to show how the mind of Young India is kindled by the higher ideals of Nationalism leaving the sectarian differences on the back-ground. I fully believe that the Satyagrahis will not take any hasty step without the consent of the M.P.C.C., and any step taken unadvisedly will not only tend to alienate public sympathy but may most probably threaten to distrub the unity of the country.—Yours, etc.

C. K. S.

AN UNJUST REBUKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was an interesting piece, the letter of the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government. It shows he is fully assimilated in the Government ways. It is the way with the Government to maintain sphinx like silence until some gross allegation is made against them. It is also the way with the Government to remember law and fairness and unity only when they are hard hit. That is the case even with the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah. This paragraph must not be concluded without stating most emphatically that your comments were entirely free from any shade of violence in thought, word or deed. The suggestion of violence in the Hon. Minister's letter is only a refraction of the violence of his subordinates in Surat, Nadiad and Ahmedabad. The Hon. Minister's demand of courtesy should be considered by your readers in combination with the fact that a letter about the Municipal franchise in Bombay addressed to him by a graduate voter was not even acknowledged.

The Hon. Minister speaks of unity and fairness. Let him at this juncture show that he has the faintest idea of it. The Khilafat cause is a Moslem cause and Mahatma Gandhi espoused it with the enthusiasm not possessed by many a Moslem. One of the causes of his suffering the present incarceration is his identifying himself with the Khilafat fight. Mr. Hidayatullah must be grateful to Mahatma Gandhi even though he might think the Mahatma's ways were wrong. There are just now reports of Mahatma's illness. Will the Hon. Minister care to see the Mahatma in jail following the example of Pandit Jagat Narayan in U. P.? Should he do so, we may feel he knows the meaning of the words fairness and unity. Should he not, he need not complain for not getting what he doesn't know.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC RIGHTS.

PADROADA JURISDICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Caesar De Mellow in your issue of yesterday's date puts down the backwardness of the East Indian Catholice of Bombay, Slsette and Bassein to the Padroada. Is it a fact? If a community is backward, I think it has itself to blame for it, but when in an excited state any stick would do to be labour the Padroada! If the East Indian Catholics of Bombay Salsette and Bassein are at all backyard, it is for reasons other than they being under the Padroada. On the contrary, if they are what they are to-day it is all due to the Padroada and they should be thankful for it. Before they think of substituting King Log for King Stock they had better find out first what are the chief and real causes of their backwardness and then apply the right remedy. Could Mr. Caesar De Mellow and those of his kidney say if the East Indian Catholics of Girgaum and Matharpacady are more advanced than those of Salsette and Bassein?—Your, etc.,

B. F.

TATA BANK, LTD.

DIRECTORS MUST EXPLAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Shandasani's Open Letter to the Shareholders of this Company. It contains a host of questions and draft resolutions in connection with this Bank, which the Shareholders should study and support, and which the Directors should answer in time. The affairs of the Bank are not as bright, as they were anticipated or could be reasonably expected under Tata management. Here are some facts and figures:—

(1) The Bank is overstaffed with Europeans!

(2) Their knowledge and experience in Banking are generally inadequate!

(3) Yet their scale of salary is high! They have cheap quarters. And free passage and full holiday!!

(4) The rsult is that a large portion of the Bank's profits is consumed in the salary of the European staff!

(5) Further, the European staff cannot have the same Swadeshi interest as the Indian has. Nor have the European Assistants the opoprtunity of knowing Indian merchants, conditions and habits. Hence as Branch Managers, they are rarely successful!

(6) It is said, that there is a certain amount of laxity in supervision!

(7) That the Bank has suffered losses owing to lack of adequate and frequent inspection!!

(8) That the two concerns, whose Capital was underwritten by the Bank, are nearing the end, and that their unsold shares hang heavily on the bank!

(9) That Fixed Deposits and Current Accounts show a distinct decline as compared with the last year; and a painful figure when compared with the progress of other Swadeshi Banks!

(10) Even the Profits of the Bank show a downward tendency!

It is hoped, that the Directors will boldly come forward and give the necessary explanation, and that the shareholders should bestir themselves and insist on a definite explanation, and proper reorganization of the whole concern. The Tata Bank should grow and not shrink. Why not amalgamate it with the well-managed, flourishing, and ever promising Central Bank of India?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

KABUL MISSION.

WELCOMING MESSAGE BY MR. MOAZZAM ALI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Moazzam Ali Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay who is now in Calcutta to His Excellency Akbar Khan, Afghanistan Consulate, Bombay. "Please convey President Kabul Mission my regret unable welcome them personally owing to unavoidable absence from Bombay. Offer hearty welcome. Congratulations for Missions success. Request Mission convey our admiration for rapidly developing Afghanistan into model modern Kingdom. We wish the noble and gifted ruler His Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan long life and prosperity and pray for his success in promoting advancement of Islam and Afghanistan United India will stand permanently committed to real friendship with Afghanistan."

A NON-CO-OPERATOR'S APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 20.

Mr. Mural Huda, Khan of Bhavasauli in Etah District, who after becoming a non-cooperator returned certificates and arms obtained from Government for his war services, has now apologised to the Magistrate and asks his pardon and requests for return of certificates and arms and ammunitions.

DEATH OF A POLITICAL PRISONER IN JAIL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, May 19.

Sjt. Luchman Rao of Mahobra, a political prisoner expired in the district jail at 11 a.m. yesterday. Mr. Adams, Superintendent of Police issued orders under Section 30 Act 5 of 1861 prohibiting the funeral procession to pass through the main city. The people praiseworthily obeyed the order.

Sjt. Chandmalji has been transferred to the Fyzabad Jail and now after the expiry of three months he is treated as a political offender.

The police continues taking away Swarajya flags every day from the Congress office.

TILAK SWARAJYA SANGHA CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, May 20.

The sixth Tilak Swarajya Sangha Conference which was announced to be held at Yeotmal on the 25th and 26th instants and for which preparations were accordingly made is now postponed till September next.

INFORMATION ABOUT NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 19.

At the request of several provinces, Mr. Patel, Congress General Secretary, has extended the time for the provinces to furnish information about National Education to Principal Gidwani, Ahmedabad till the end of May.

VIGOROUS CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

C. P. DEPUTATION AT BURHANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BURHANPUR, May 17.

The deputation of the Hindustani Central Provinces Congress Committ arrived at Burhanpur on the 15th inst. and was met at the station by Moulana Abdulkadir Siddiqui, President, Divisional Khilafat Committee, Hakim Juganath Prasadji, Dr. Kibey, and other prominent members of the local Congress and Khilafat Committee. Representatives of the depressed classes also went to greet the deputation at the station. After finishing the inspection of the office of the Tehsil Congress Committee, a meeting of the merchants of Bajakhana was held in the evening.

PLEA FOR ESCHEWING FOREIGN YARN.

It may be noted that Burhanpur is one of the biggest centres of weaving and the gold lace industry in India. About twelve Lakhs worth of yars is used annually in the local looms. Most of this yarn is foreign. Pandit Makhanlalji exhorted his audience to eschew foreign yarns altogether and gradually replace even India Mail yarn for hasd spun yarn at ten in the night a public meeting attended by about sixthousand was held in Gandi chowk under the presidentship of Moulana Siddiqui. Pandit Makhanlalji and Sunderlalji addressed the audience on the Bardoli programme and the present situation. They exhorted the audience to complete and strengthen the Congress organisation and prepare themselves for the coming mass civil disobedience, which was the only remedy against the present Government The Deputation left for Khandwa on the evening of the 17th.

MR. GANGADHARRAO DEHSPANDE.

COMPLETES TERM OF IMPRISONMT EN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, May 21.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee who has almost completed his term of imprisonment was brought to Belgaum yesterday under Police escort. Mr. Deshpande was enthusiastically received at important stations. At the Belgaum station huge crowd had gathered and a hearty welcome was accorded. It is expected Mr. Deshpande will be released to-morrow the 22nd inst. After his release a public address of welcome will be presented to him on behalf the District Congress and Khilafat Committees.

FRONTIER COMMISSION.

INTERNAL REFORM RATHER THAN AMALGAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOHAT, May 19.

Evidence tendered to-day before the Frontier Commission by a large number of moffusil witnesses showed the desire for the internal reform rather than for amalgamation. The Khan of Theri favoured the establishment of a purely elected legislature and would give no preference to the Khans as such, because he wanted representation of the popular view. The Committee heard in camera the evidence of Major Bruce, Deputy Commissioner, and will start for Bannu to-morrow evening.

BANK FRAUD CASE.

STORY OF AN OLD WILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 20.

In the course of further evidence in the case against H. J. Walker for alleged cheating of the Bank of Oudh prosecution produced the will of Mrs. Mary Walker, wife of John Wilson Walker of Cardiff and daughter of Capt. C. Gordon, R.N.R. The will was made in 1863. A death certificate of Mrs. Mary Eliza Walker who died in Calcutta in 1896 at the age of 32 was also produced The will left a property to 4 child, ren, including one to Harold Joseph Walker. The will and the death certificates Walker stated, as his mother's and tried to obtain a loan. Walker in the course of his statement to the Court stated his name was Harold Joseph Wilson Walker and was 32 years and was lately Inspector in O. and R. Railway. He stated the allegations were false and malicious and never had letters from the Administrator-General of his mother that the death certificate was his step-mother's. He stated he could prove he had estates in England. The case is adjourned.

SMART CAPTURE OF A DACOIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, May 20.

A smart capture was also effected in the Peshawar District on May 19th. On information received, a small party of constabulary rushed out in motor cars and captured a notorious dacoit outlaw while he was asleep under a tree in the heat of the day. This man had committed many crimes and when arrested he was armed with a dagger and a six chambered revolver fully loaded.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The Secretary of the East Khandesh District Congress Committee writes that the Committee has decided to spend Rs. 800 towards the removal of untouchability. Suggestions are invited about the methods tried with some success elsewhere. It is hoped sincere workers will offer their services for the cause.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN GUJERAT.

LEADERS PROSECUTING CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

Gujerat leaders are devoting all their energies to the prosecution of the Constructive Programme of the Congress. National Education and Swadeshi are receiving special attention Local workers are visiting villages and doing good propaganda work. Within the last two months Deskroi and Taula, conferences were held at Sarkhej and Bhuvaldi.

The Third Deskroi Conference was held yesterday at Adalay It was attended by over two thousand people and was presided over by Mr. Balwantrai Thakore. Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Sriyut Vallavbhai Patel, Pro. Swaminarayan Sri Ramdas Gandhi, Prof. Khan also attended the Conference.

MR. THAKORE' SPEECH.

Mr, Thakore in his speech on the present programme laid special stress on Swadeshi, and National Education. He said that the only cloth sacred and suitable for village people was handspun and handwoven *khaddar* and explained how they could minister to their *pants* and contribute to national prosperity by successfully utilising their spare time in spinning. Congratulating them on having organised national schools in some villages Mr. Thakore said that among other thing our happy result of National Education was that it was breeding and fostering a spirit of independence in the breasts of boys which properly disciplined and guided would become great national assets. He hoped the country would have at no distant date a well considered scheme and curriculum of national education prepared by their leader. He ardently appealed to all to subscribe to the Tilak Fund and to enrol themselves as Congress members.

Resolutions on Swadeshi National Education, Village Panchayats, Temperance and Untouchability were passed.

COMING GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

In view of the great preparations made by the Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Durbarshri Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai the fourth session of the Gujerat Political Conference to be held at Anand promises to be a very interesting and impressive function. The session will be held during the morning and afternoon hours on 25th and 26th instant and if necessary on the 27th instant. It is understood resolutions confirming the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions about the Constructive Programme will be placed before the Conference. It is hoped the Conference among other things will deal with the situation created by the suspension of the Ahmedabad and the Surat Municipalities and enlighten general public opinion by clear and emphatic statement on the disadvantages of going into the Councils at this stage of the movement. During Conference days among other functions, Anand will witness Patidars' Conference under the presidentship of Mr. V. J. Patel, Railway Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha and Antyaja (Depressed Clause) Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Amritall V. Thakore.

SIKH CONSPIRACY CASE.

3 CONVICTED—3 ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

Mr. Rust, Special Magistrate, pronounced judgment today in the Sikh Conspiracy case. The accused were charged with conspiracy to murder certain Government officials and others, and for certain other offences. Three accused were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and three were acquitted, and one of the accused was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 1,000 for maintaining peace for one year, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

GREEK LOAN.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

In Parliament, on April 27, Mr. L'Estrange Malone asked what securities His Majesty's Government consented to the release of in order to facilitate the raising of a loan by the Greek Government.

Mr. Hilton. Young: The hon. member misconceives this transaction. As has been stated on several occasions, under an agreement of February, 1918, the Greek Government could not assign the security of Greek revenues to a new loan until Greek war debts to this country were repaid without the consent of His Majesty's Government.

This assent was given in order that the Greek Government might be put in a position of equality with other would-be borrowers in negotiating a market loan. No such loan has, in fact, been raised.

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Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B. A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc., It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurence.

DEATH.

MEHTA—Naoroji Cooverji Mehta, son of Mr. Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, share broker, died yesterday afternoon at the Parsi General Hospital, deeply regretted. Funeral at 8 o'clock this morning at his residence 203, Borah Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

GIRNI KAMAGAR SANGH.

Under the auspices of "the Girni Kamagar Sangh" a public meeting will be held to-day at Jainsthanak Mandir, Chinchpokli, at 7 (p.m.) about "Mulshi Satyagraha," where Messrs. Bapat Sumant and others will address the meeting.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

A public meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz will be held at Villar Villa, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 9 a.m. (1) To consider the application a Municipality for Santa Cruz (2) To protest against the principle and practice of land aquisition and (3) To consider other grievances Mr. G. B. Trivede will preside.

DEATH OF A HEAD PARSI PRIEST.

We regret to announce the death of Dastoor Minocher Jamasp Asana, who died at Warden Road on the morning of Sunday last, after a brief illness. The deceased was the Head Priest of the Parsi Anjuman Fire-temple. He was a scholar of the Avasta and Pahelvi languages.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the outward Mails of the 11th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m. on Friday next. The Mail Steamer "Morea" which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 20th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

Owing to interruption on several lines, telegrams to Calcutta and Madras are liable to heavy delay.

THEFT OF VALUABLES.

Mr. A. S. Constantine, of Reynolds Road, has reported to the Police that at 9 a.m. on the 21st instant he noticed the roof of the bath-room cut away and on examining his things he found jewellery, currency notes and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 1,204 stolen.

DEAD BODY OF PURDESHI.

The dead body of a Purdeshi, aged about 30 was found floating in a well at Parel village, on the evening of the 21st instant. On the body being removed, a rope was found tied round the neck, and from the neck round both the thighs. The eyes and tongue were protruding. The body was highly decomposed. The Police are making enquiries as to the identity of the deceased.

BOY RUN OVER BY MOTOR.

Sanu Babu, a Hindoo boy, aged 12 years, residing at Tardeo, was going from Sandhurst Road towards Northbrook Street at 6 p.m. on the 21st instant, when motor car No. 8380, driven by one Akbarkhan Rahimkhan, came up and knocked him down. Some was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

A CLERK DUPED.

Govind Anant Patkar, residing at Gariwalla Building, Lamington Road, has reported to the Police that on reading an advertisement in the "Times of India" inviting applications for the post of store-keeper, he applied for the situation. He received a reply from Mr. C. Stewart, who asked him to see him personally at th Catholic, Y.M.C.A., Byculla. Govind, in the interview, was given to understand by Stewart that the latter was an accountant in the Great Eastern Oil Company of New York and Cochin, and had been sent to Bombay with authority to engage a store-keeper for the firm by Mr. Lushington, General Manager. The complainant was asked to give Rs. 1,000 as security, which he gave and received a receipt. He was also given by Stewart a letter to Mr. J. White, firm's Manager at Cochin. The next day Stewart and Govind went to the General Telegraph Office and sent a telegram addressed to the Manager G. E. Oil Company, informing him that they were leaving by mail that evening for Cochin. They, then, left at 9-15 p.m. for Madras. On arrival at Kalyan, Stewart complained of being indisposed and said he would return to Bombay and asked Govind to await his arrival at Madras.

Govind reached Madras and went two days in succession to the Station to meet all the Bombay trains, but found no trace of Stewart. He, then, made enquiries at Madras and discovred that there was no such company in existence as mentioned by Stewart.

PARSI LEKHAK MANDAL.

The annual dinner and Jashan ceremony of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (or the Parsi Writers' Association) came off an Sunday evening at the Cama Bag, Charni Road under the presidency of Mr. B. N. Kabraji, when there was a notable gathering of Parsi gentlemen ladies, several of whom have made their mark in Gujerati journalism and literature. In the beginning Jashan ceremony was performed. After the members and the guests had passed some time in forming or renewing acquaintance, a pleasant hour was passed in listening to high-class Hindustani music, in which ladies won the laurels, Miss Ratti Naigamwala and Mrs. Sheherbanoo Kapadia particularly distinguishing themselves, Mr. Ratnagar doing his bit for the sterner sex.

Then followed the dinner of plain dishes unsullied by the goods of the "Devil's Workshop." Mr. Kabraji proposed the royal toast and that of the Lekhak Mandal. He vividly recalled the memory of the founders and early workers of the Mandal which would complete twenty-fourth year of its existence on the 24th instant. Dr. D. N. Patel replied. He wished to see the Parsi Gujerati literature keep the strength and purity as of yore. Mr. Phirozsha S. Guzder proposed the guests' toast. He welcomed the presence of lady guests. His humourous remark, that the charming music of lady guests had dispelled the craving for liquor before dinner, was much appreciated. The toast was responded to by Prof. Dadachanji and Mr. Talyarkhan. After the inner man had been satiated, the gathering fell back on music and the same charmers of the fair sex went through a short programme of music that tended to digest their meal, as desired by Mr. Guzder. Thanks are due to Mr. Rustomji N. Munshi, and Minocher M. Madan, Hony. Secretaries of the Mandal, for their exertions in making the function a huge success.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY.

WEAVERS' STRIKE CONTINUES.

The situation of the labour trouble in the city considerably improved yesterday. The Shapurji Group of Mills, comprising the Empress No. 1 and No. 2 and the Connaught, employing about 4,000 workmen, worked as usual yesterday. When the gates of the Sir Shapurji Mills were opened all the workmen showed their inclination of resuming duty and were accordingly allowed to do so by the mill authorities. There was no disturbance of any kind created by the workmen, as on Saturday last.

The workmen of the Crescent Mill continued their strike on Monday. In spite of the notice put up by the management, informing the workmen on strike to resume duty on the 22nd. instant, the latter did not show any inclination of returning to work. These workmen have been on strike for well-nigh a week and they are firm in their demands. The mill authorities, it appears, from enquries made, are not going to yield to the demands of the workmen. About 150 strikers collected near the mill and they dispersed shortly afterwards.

The workmen of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill continued their strike on Monday. About 200 strikers collected at the gates of the mill, as usual and after some time quietly went away.

About 400 spinners of the Pearl Mill resumed work unconditionally. The mill worked, as usual, yesterday.

About 350 spinners belonging to the Ebrahim Pabani Mill struck work yesterday. The workmen have not yet formulated their grievances. They are peaceful.

About 300 spinners belonging to the Globe Mill, who struck work on Saturday morning, continued their strike yesterday. When the gates of the mill were opened, the strikers were asked to resume work, but they refused to do so. They were asked to formulate their demands. As the spinning department affected, to a very great extent, the other departments of the mill, the manager closed down the whole mill at about 10-30 a.m. The workmen were peaceful.

A GOLDSMITH AND HIS GOLD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Jairam Luxmon, a goldsmith, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 14,250 between September and October last.

Mr. Rustom Parakh and Mr. R. S. Sanjana, pleaders appeared for the complainants, while the accused was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader.

The evidence showed that Kisan Dayal Sivsamal and four others entrusted the accused with gold valued at Rs. 18,000 to make ornaments which the accused mis-appropriated for his own use and ran away from Bombay. He was arrested at Una and brought to Bombay for trial. Property worth Rs. 3,500 was recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Kanuga, on behalf of the accused, stated that the complainants' loss was fully made good. Questioned by the Court, the complainants admitted being fully compensated by the accused and did not press for heavy sentence.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 and one day's simple imprisonment or in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The Gibson Entertainers opened at the Excelsior Theatre last night with a very novel programme. The charming Trixie, and the youthful Buttons, perform some very extraordinary acrobatic feats. Trixie gave us a splendid exhibition of her grace and agility, and to see Button spinning on his head, and also watch his droll antics, was a treat in itself. The turn ended with a series of lightning somersaults by this nimble pair. Gibson and Doreen sang us some rollicking rags, and accompanied them on the mandolines. Their weird bell ringing and xylophone duets were something out of the ordinary. Doreen has a pleasing voice, and a catchy style, and the little eccentric dance by Gibson made us wish for more. This bright little quartette give us something quite new to Bombay, and are well worth a visit.

Included in the programme is a fine picture "Baree the son of Kazan." This will specially appeal to all readers of Oliver Burwood's splendid animal stories. The picture deals with the wild country around the Hudson Bay. The photography is perfect, and the scenes are wild and rugged, the snow scenes being especially beautiful. We see how Baree, half dog half wolf enables his beloved mistress Nepesse, the daughter of the trapper Pierrot, to escape from the persecutions of McTaggart the brutal factor of the small trading station Lac Bain.

NIZAM AND MULIM UNIVERSITY.

A correspondent, who signs himself "A Muhammadan", writes:—

The warm interest taken by the premier Muslim State, Hyderabad-Deccan, in Muslim education in general, and the M. A. O. College (now the Muslim University) in particular, forms an episode in the history of Muslim education in India. So far as the late M. A. O. College is concerned, the State always granted munificent help to it in several ways. The Nizam Museum and the New Barracks form no mean part of the University buildings. When the Muslim University scheme was started, under the leadership of the H. H. the Agha Khan, it was the late Nizam, who made a most substantial contribution to the Muslim University fund. In December 1920, when the Muslim University was founded, to meet the additional expenditure involved by the change. H. E. H. the Nizam in keeping with the characteristic generosity of the Hyderabad House, increased his grant to Aligarh to Rs. 36,000 a year. It is hoped that other Indian chiefs, who patronised the Aligarh College, will follow the praise-worthy example set by H. E. H. the Nizam.

MUZANG INCIDENT.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION APPOINTED,

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May. 22.

The Punjab Congress Committee has appointed an enquiry commission consisting of Bhai Man Singh M. L. A. and two other barristers to enquire into the Muzang incident about which the Punjab Government recently had issued a communique refuting the allegation that the Deputy Superintendent of Police belaboured a number of Mahomedan volunteers of Muzang.

As a general notice had been issued on the 25th of April last, prohibiting people from obstructing the work on the dam, a number of arrests were made amongst the assailants and over 100 people have since been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying between one month and six months.

"ARTIFICIAL OPPOSITION."

GOVT. VERSION OF MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes to say:—

On the 24th of March, 1919, the Government of Bombay granted to the Tata Power Company, Ltd., a concession for the development of a scheme for water storage for the generation of electrical energy. The works proposed included the formation of a lake by the construction of a dam across the rivers Nila and Mula after their junction near the village of Mulshi in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District and an acqueduct channel and pipe lines for carrying on the water to a power-house to be erected at Bhiravadi. When fully developed, the works will be capable of producing 150,000 electric horse-power and the energy will be supplied to mills and other industrial concerns in and around Bombay City and Island. To construct these works it was necessary to apply to Government to put into force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and the Government of Bombay, being convinced that the land was required for a work of great public importance, agreed, on the 20th of May, 1921, to exercise their powers and to proceed with the compulsory acquisition of the land required for the scheme. Amongst the land to be acquired was an area of some 3,500 acres of rice growing land at Mulshi Peta and it is with regard to the submergence of this land in particular that some controversy has arisen.

TERMS OFFERED TO CULTIVATORS.

The terms offered to the cultivators by the Company were on a generous scale. Formerly the custom was to reckon compensation for acquired land at 25 times the land revenue assessment but, owing to the great rise in the price of cereals this assessment has become so disproportionately light as no longer to represent the true value of the land. It was agreed, therefore, that compensation at Mulshi Peta should be settled by the inspection of each field by an expert revenue officer, an estimate made of its average outturn, the value of this at present prices being taken as a basis of the valuation. In addition to the full price thus ascertained and to any increase that might be directed by a Civil Court in particular cases, the usual 15 per cent. extra for compulsory acquisition was to be paid. As a still further addition the Company was prepared to pay a voluntary bonus at the following rates:—

15 per cent. on Ambemohor land; 20 per cent. on Sal land; 25 per cent. on other land and on house property.

Government also appointed a special officer to search for land suitable for settlement by men accustomed to growing high grade rice, to be offered to dispossessed cultivators as an alternative to money compensation.

AGITATION BY N.C.O. LEADERS.

An agitation was, however, started principally by leaders of the Non-Cooperation party, with a view to stirring up the people of Mulshi Peta to refuse compensation of any kind and to insist on retaining their land under any circumstances. It should be noted that no question as to the reasonableness of the compensation paid has arisen. The whole agitation was directed towards embarrassing Government and the Company by urging the cultivators not to give up their land at any price whatsoever. This agitation has latterly led to collisions between the coolies employed by the Tata Power Company and bands of people who have endeavoured to interrupt the progress of the work by methods, which they euphemistically call those of passive resistance. A certain section of the Press has devoted a great deal of space to untrue and misleading accounts of the events of the past few weeks, and endeavours have been made to show that Government by its officers has aided and abetted assault and outrage upon inoffensive villagers, who were quietly and peacefully endeavouring to persuade the Tata Power Company to cease its operations.

This is quite incorrect. A number of people, brought in from Poona and other towns a considerable distance from Mulshi Peta, wearing white caps and calling themselves Satyagrahis, have been the main cause of the trifling incidents that have arisen. The Mavlas themselves have taken but a small part in the obstruction of the work, and it is worthy of note that the whole of the land on which the disturbances took place had already been acquired and paid for. The Satyagrahis came to the work accompanied by a few score of Mavlas, many of whom women and children, and proceeded to sit on the ground where the work was going on and to impede the workmen there. The Company's coolies thereupon left the work upon which they were engaged and moved off to another place, followed by the Satyagrahis. After this had happened several times the Company's employees formed a double ring of coolies round the men actually at work. The Satyagrahis tried to break through this ring to get at the workmen and there was a scuffle in which no one was hurt except one of the Company's coolies who received a cut over the eye from a stone. This is the only casualty that has been sustained by either party for the past fortnight. The stories of insult and outrage to women are absolutely untrue. The Satyagrahis brought a number of women and children on to the scene and urged and incited them to break through the ring. These female assailants, pushed on from behind by the Satyagrahis, came into conflict with the women coolies employed by the Company and had some slight scrimmage with them. This is the only foundation for the alarming stories which have been spread by sensational newspapers. Responsible officers of Government have been on the spot during the whole course of the trouble and any serious assaults or outrages would have been immediately taken notice of.

Very few of them were people whose land is to be acquired.

VIOLENCE ON THE PART OF SATYAGRAHIS.

What violence there may have been was on the part of the Satyagrahis in their endeavour to break up the ring surrounding the work and an instance of the alleged non-violence of the movement inaugurated at Mulshi Peta may be found in the fact that a determined attempt was made to derail a train bringing up workmen from Chinchvad. The points at Paud were carefully packed with stone but fortunately, owing to the slow speed at which the train was travelling, only the front wheels were derailed.

How artificial is the opposition that has been engineered by interested outsiders to the acquisition of land at Mulshi Peta may be gathered from the fact that out of the total area notified for acquisition, nearly half has been voluntarily handed over by agreement without any compulsory proceedings whatever. Payments are being made at the rate of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 every week and the total amount already paid amounts to over 10 lakhs of rupees.

ASIATIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

We understand that Mr. F. Collins, the Manager and Secretary of the Asiatic Investment Corporation, Ltd., has sent the following letter to Mr. J. Donald, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Darjeeling:—

"My Directors desire to bring the following facts to your notice. In your letter dated 7th instant to this company you stated that Government was advised that this company's business was illegal and that the matter would have to be tested in the Courts, at the same time enquiring what the Directors proposed to do under the circumstances. In reply to that letter the company undertook to postpone the 1st drawing pending a decision, and to give the fullest information to the authorities and every facility for investigation into the Company's business.

"The company has always been ready and willing to carry out its undertaking but has heard nothing further whatever from any authority until to-day, when without notice of any sort, Police officers visited the company's premises with a search warrant granted by Mr. Swinboe, which they proceeded to execute by impounding the company's books, correspondence, policies, receipt books, and even the Directors' Minute Book, and generally taking possession of the company's property and assuming authority over its employees.

"My Directors desire me to say that they feel that such action apart from being totally unnecessary, amounts to an outrage on the part of the Police authoritics of this city against a company which before commencing its business was advised by eminent Counsel (including the Chief Law Officer of the Crown) that the business contemplated by it was legal and which, immediately Government questioned that opinion, indicated its willingness to assist in every manner with a view to having the question tested with the least inconvenience and delay to Government and at a minimum cost.

"They also find it difficult to understand the purport of your letter of the 7th instant, if such action by the Police was contemplated or authorised because in that event your enquiry regarding what the Directors proposed to do would appear to be abortive.

"The Directors feel that they have been proceeded against by the Police in the most arbitrary and unwarranted manner and in view of the panic which must inevitably be caused amongst its policy-holders upon publication of the news to this effect, they have been advised to publish this letter in order to assure those interested that the Corporation has done nothing to justify such action by the Police authorities of Calcutta."

RAMAZAN AND MUSLIM PRISONERS.

M. Zulfikar Ali Khan, Additional Secretary to His Holiness the Khalifa-tul-Massih II, of Qadian, the Punjab, has addressed a letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy urging that the Government of India may issue orders that during the month of Ramazan.

(1) All Muslim prisoners whether political or otherwise who may be desirous to observe fasts, be allowed their morning meals between 2 and 4 in the morning; and evening meals just at the sunset. (2) They should be exempted from labour for the month of Ramazan or at least some nominal labour be exacted from them. (3) Arrangements should be made with the phalanthropic Islamic Societies to provide *Hafizes* (those who know the Holy Quran by heart) to recite the Holy Quran in *Trawih* prayers (special Ramazan prayers offered at nights) between 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.

MEMORIAL TO LATE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, May 22.

A largly attended public meeting of all castes and creeds was held on Sunday last at the Palace Theatre under the presidentship of the Chief of Vishalgad to have a suitable memorial in honour of His late Highness Sir Shahu Chhattrapati Maharaja to consider what form it should take. It was unanimously resolved that a life size statue of the Maharaja should be erected at a prominent place and travelling dispensaries should be established to render medical help to the suffering poor in villages, in whose welfare His Highness took keen interest. A strong committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief of Kagal (senior), was appointed to carry out the object.

MATHERAN NOTES.

BAD LIGHTING OF THE STATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, May 20.

Matheran, for some time past, has been no exception to the heat that is being experienced in Bombay and elsewhere. A few days which can, comparatively speaking, be called "cool" are followed by days of oppressive heat much to the annoyance of visitors. Old residents of the town say they did not experience such sultriness for the past score of years and more. Thank Heaven, a few drops of rain on Thursday evening and a good downpour the next evening (Friday) for about 45 minutes dispelled the heat. Jupiter's favour to the harassed visitors did not come a day too soon. It is very cool to-day, and though the hills do not exactly smile with verdure green, they look very charming and it is a pleasure to roam and romp and ride on the hills. There is every hope of this change of weather continuing and its immediate effect will be to draw to the hill an increasing number of visitors during the fagend of this season.

On Tuesday last, we were fortunate to witness the Navjot ceremony of a poor Irani boy performed at the Parsi Gymkhana. A sum of Rs. 1,150 was raised. Out of this, Rs. 900 were spent in performing the Navjot ceremony, providing clothes to the boy that would last for 5 years and meeting all other incidental expenses. Through the exertions of Mr. Hormasji Dubash (Florist of Bombay) who evinces keen interest in such matters and Dr. Mehellasha Pavri who is the central figure in all communal matters the function was brought to a successful close. The balance of Rs. 200 added to the previous balance of Rs. 250, made up a sum of Rs. 450, out of which Rs. 150 have been set apart for distributing grain and blankets to the poor Dhangar Kathoris of the station. After the ceremony was over, Ervad Dossabhoy Hormasji spoke on the importance and significance of the Jashan ceremony. Dr. Pavri, in his speech made one of those unfortunate slips of the tongue, the memory of which does not fade but lingers with persistent obstinacy. He said "Banuoh ane Kharachoe", meaning "ladies and expenses". Many with difficulty could suppress the chuckle. Though the Doctor corrected himself instantly it proved that the care of expenses weighed heavily on his broad shoulders. He thanked the guests for their kindly attending the function and making it a success. He referred to the apathy of Parsi visitors in not availing themselves of the Parsi Gymkhana even though the fees had been reduced to about half the old ones.

Lighting of the hill is very miserable, only a few lamps here and there throw a flickering light for the distance of a few yards only and then before one sees the next lamp he has to walk at least half a mile groping in cimmerian darkness, fearing at every step to bump against some pedestrian or rider, not to mention the risk of tripping below the edges of the roads. One visiting the hill the first time would naturally conclude that the Curfew order is here in force and enforced in all its rigour. When this is the state of affairs on the Station Road which is the road subject to the heaviest traffic, one can well imagine the state of affairs on other by roads all over the town. If the authorities, by thus badly lighting the town indirectly forces the visitors and residents to hurry homewards and coop themselves in at 7 p.m. they are sadly mistaken. The powers that be can spare or raise the necessary sum and they must see to the convenience of visitors.

The Tennis Tournament which is in progress at the European Gymkhana for the past several days is exciting good interest among players and spectators. The final game is being contested to-day by Messrs. Vakil and Desai.

ANNUAL SPORTS AT MATHERAN.

The annual sports at Matheran will be held this year at the Olympia on the 28th and 29th instant and the Prize Distribution on the 30th at the Matheran Station Garden.

AHMEDNAGAR NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

An appeal to the generous public of the Presidency has been issued by the Secretary of the National Education Society and Superintendent of the National High School, Ahmednagar, who writes:—

The National High School of the Ahmednagar National Education Society was one of the first on this side of India to rise in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi—the call, viz., to take up into our own hands the sacred cause of moulding the character of the rising generation.

The number of students in the school has steadily risen from 17 at the start to 131 at the present day, showing the growing confidence of the public in the teaching staff. Most of the staff have worked up to now without remuneration. Of course this cannot go on indefinitely and they will soon be compelled to burden the institution at least to the extent of bare maintenance.

Ahmednagar district is one of the two or three districts of the Bombay Presidency almost permanently fimine-striken; and so it can count very little upon local support. Much of the sustenance for a charityfed institution like ours must be imported from outside. No doubt selfhelp and self-dependence is the safest and most desirable course in any case, and will be attempted to be invoked to best of our abilities; but owing to the constant want and scarcity in our district as well as the general backwardness in education, we feel the necessity of an appeal to outsiders. This National School has been struggling to educate the young on the most reformed and truly national lines as will be clear from the testimonials of distinguished visitors like N. C. Kelkar, C. V. Vaidya, S. M. Paranjpye, etc. The school is trying to liberalize and yet cheapen efficient education, and to remove, at the same time, its long-deplored drawbacks, which could not be removed in Government schools for want of popular control. Thus the school aims at lessening the number of years wasted and the number of examinations harassing, at introducing vernacular as the medium of instruction, at imparting education which will be practically useful and self-sufficient, at creating a feeling of self-respect as well as self-sacrifice and at promoting a notion of real unity, patriotism and cooperation in stead of a blind and formal discipline

The present urgent needs of the school are (1) a suitable building, rented for the present, if not owned; (2) playgrounds near enough; (3) reading room and library i.e. books and papers; (4) furniture, and (5) apparatus. The estimated expenses per month will thus amount to Rs. 500 in the least, while the present income is hardly Rs. 125 per month. The sympathetic public are, therefore, earnestly requested, to help the institution.

KANARA TEACHERS CONFERENCE.

MR. PARANJPYE, A FAILURE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 19.

The Primary School Teachers of the Kanara District, held the third Session of their Conference at Karwar on the 14th and 15th of May under the Presidentship of Mr. S. G. Warty of Bombay. Delegates from all talukas attended the Conference.

At the outset, Mr. D. B. Nadkarny, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in suitable terms and impressed upon his audience the need and benefits of organized efforts.

In his Presidential address Mr. Warty dwelt upon the sacredness of the teacher's profession and exhorted the teachers to take a legitimate pride in the nature of the work they were doing, and discharge their responsible duties in a way to be most serviceable to the country. Thereby, they would be rendering a great patriotic service to India. The Primary School Teacher was most responsible for the cultivation of good taste among the tender boys entrusted to his care and for creating in them a love of learning. It was also in his hands to teach them the habits of industry, inquisitiveness, enterprise and so forth. Let the young children be so treated that they will regard learning a pleasure, the teacher their friend, and the school a pleasant resort.

For this purpose, it was most desirable, that the teachers kept their eyes and ears always open and tried to introduce new ideas and new improvements in teaching, such as have been found by experience in civilized countries to have been fruitful of good results.

There was one drawback, however, namely that the teachers had not sufficient liberty to try their own methods but were bound down by certain rules too rigid to advance the educative art. Then again, the teacher, though in fact the most useful, now happens to be the least respected member of society. Public opinion requires to be educated in this matter. The teachers also can aid their own salvation not only by an efficient discharge of their duties, but by distinguishing themselves as literary men and authors and by a constant pursuit of learning. They had also duties to perform in educating public opinion in connection with compulsory education.

MR. PARANJPYE'S FAILURE

But the question of questions, Mr. Warty argued, was as regards the salaries of teachers. As long as the teachers were rotting on a starvation wage, there can be no talk of educational progress. Contentment on the part of the teachers and efficient education went hand in hand. In this connection, Mr. Warty strongly criticised the policy of Mr. Paranjpye who he declared, from experience so far, had proved a failure. Mr. Paranjpye's heart was sound, but he had not the cleverness or the strength to stick to his guns in the committee of the Executive Council, though in the Legislative Council as a non-official member, he used to display great tenacity. We paid our Ministers highly not to point out difficulties but to solve them. It was false economy to refuse to teachers even to-day what was due to them five years ago. The wavering policy with regard to compulsory education, the complete stop to the extention of eductaion, the curtailment of educational grants and the consequent increase in the fees of the secondary schools, all pointed to the one conclusion that all hopes that had been raised by the elevation of Mr. Paranjpye to the Minister's place, had been dashed to the ground. There was not a single item to the credit of Mr. Paranjpye. Mr. Warty said that he repected Mr. Paranjpye highly who was his professor at the Fergussion College and it was with great regret, as a matter of sheer necessity and duty that he had to give expression to this criticism. If Mr. Paranjpye can at least publish the time scale and promise to give the advantage of it since April 1921, though the actual payment was postponed owing to financial stringency, he might do justice to the teaching community to the same extent at least. In the payment to teachers and in the extension of education, retrenchment had no meaning. The increase in literary was in itself a sort of income the value of which was incalculable.

Mr. Warty then dealt with the other needs and difficulties of teachers and particularly pleaded for more liberty to teachers who he, argued, should be treated more as gentlemen willing to discharge their duties efficiently than as idlers requiring constant watch and frequent inspection. There were too many inspectors now-a-days who have become a nuisance. Lastly Mr. Warty exhorted the teachers to be proud of their profession and to exert in all ways, by increasing their personal worth and learning, to make their profession highly respected by the public.

The next day a number of resolutions were passed, all of which related to the teachers' grievances. The provision of houses for teachers, malaria allowance, the immediate sanction of the time scale from April 1921, the creation of a provident fund in place of the present pension system, the better equipment of schools and such other subjects formed the subject of the resolutions. Mr. V. V. Wagh retired first class Subjudge, who presided at the last session of the Conference was present throughout and gave the benefit of his experience during the deliberations of the Conference.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 23, 1922.

CHRISTIANS OF TURKEY.

The position of the Christian subjects in the Turkish Empire has been pretty generally misrepresented and misunderstood. It is based on a provision of the Sacred Law that those of the conquered people who will not embrace Islam, but who consent to pay a yearly tribute for the cost of their defence, are to be protected in their property and occupations and allowed freedom of conscience, and complete self-government in all internal affairs of their communities. When the second Khalifa, Hazrat Umar ibn el-Khattab, came from Medina to receive the submission of the Holy City of Jerusalem, he was taken by the leaders of the conquered Christians to visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. While he was in the Church, the hour of Muslim prayer arrived. The Christians wished that he should spread his prayer mat in the Church; but he refused because he said that if he did so some of his over-zealous followers in future time might claim his having done so as a reason for turning the Church into a mosque. The Khalifa ordered his prayer-mat to be laid on the steps leading down to the Church, at a good distance from it, at a spot now covered by a little mosque. That episode is typical of the attitude of the true Muslim towards the Christian subjects of the Muslim realm. The latter forfeited their church-bells—which were regarded as aggressive—but they kept their churches, and were protected in the practice of their religion. In return for their payment of the tribute—which was not collected from them individually but was paid into the treasury by the official heads of their communities—they were exempt from military service. The penalty was death for any member of the dominant religion who should attempt forcibly to convert them or to preach Islam to them against their will. They had not equal standing with the Muslims in the counsels of the Empire, where they were however represented by their religious heads; but on the other hand no Muslim had the right of interference in the internal affairs of their communities. Nay, more, the Muslims recognised a solidarity in Christendom analogous to that existing in Islam. The Khalifa Harun er-Rashid presented the keys of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to the Emperor Charlemagne, whom he regarded as a sort of Khalifa of the Christians. The right of independent Christendom to religious intercourse with the subject Christians of the Muslim Empire was always recognised in time of peace. Thus, while their Muslim fellow subjects were forbidden under pain of death to preach Islam to them, foreign Christian agents were allowed free access to them, and the subject of their preaching was not supervised.

Such tolerance was quite beyond the comprehension of mediaeval Europe which indulged in the Crusades. The Crusaders were taught to believe that the Saracens had seized the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and made of it a house of idols. They were taught to believe that the Muslims had stamped out the Christian religion in the Holy Land; and they massacred 80,000 native Christians when they took Jerusalem, either because they were of a different branch of Christianity from themselves or because they were (for them) indistinguishable from the Muslims in their dress and language. The Crusades were the beginning of a much more bitter feeling than had till then existed between the followers of the two religions. But curiously enough, the bitterness as it exists to-day is not between the Church which fathered the Crusades, but between the Church whose followers were indistinguishable from the Muslims in those days, and El Islam; and the cause of that is to be found in "Nationalism". The Church of Rome has been blamed by Protestant writers for discountenancing the principle of nationalism in religion, which has been encouraged by the Eastern Church. But the attitude of Rome is more intelligible to the Muslims and much more sympathetic to Islamic principles. First Russia and then Greece beheld in the privileged position of their co-religionists in Turkey merely a chance for their own national aggrandisement and at the same time for the destruction of an "anti-Christian" Power. The Eastern Church is still a persecuting Church, which sanctions murder of non-Christians. The Western Church has long outgrown all that, and for three centuries has officially recognised the tolerance of the Turks compared with Eastern Christian authorities. Thus while the Greek Church missionaries in Turkey have been political agents of foreign Powers, deliberately fostering rebellion and preaching massacre, the missionaries of the Latin Church have been for the most part truly religious, working for the good of the people irrespective of race or creed. A recognition of their service by the Turkish Government three hundred years ago has been used often against the Turkish Government in later years, not by the Latins but by other missionaries. The episode may serve to give the reader an idea of what is meant by the "Capitulations" and also of the way they are perverted and abused. Three hundred years ago the only European missionaries in Turkey were the Franciscan friars. During a terrible plague epidemic they behaved so admirably that the Turkish Government in gratitude decreed that the "Frankish missionaries" were thenceforth and for ever to enjoy certain privileges which placed them practically above the law of the land. The word "Faranji" (Frank) is a synonym for Western European. Consequently all Western European Missionaries, Protestant as well as Catholic, who came afterwards to Turkey—including Americans—have enjoyed those privileges. By the Protestants they have been arrogantly taken as a right, and often used against the Turks politically. It will be noticed by the careful student that amid all the clamour from, and on behalf of, Christian minorities in Turkey in the last few years, there have been hardly any plaints from Roman Catholics.

Nor have the Greeks been nearly so unanimous in complaining as Europe has been led to suppose. We have already referred in these columns to the proposal of a large number of the prelates of the Greek Church in Anatolia to secede from the Patriarchate and found a national church of which the language shall be Turkish. Most of the so-called Greeks of Anatolia are not Greek by blood, and many of them much resent the dominating propaganda of the so-called Hellenes. It is the same with those members of the Eastern Church whose native tongue is Arabic. Much bitterness has been caused in Syria by the arrogation by the Greeks of all the high ecclesiastic positions to themselves. In Jerusalem the dispute between the Arab congregation and the Greek monks of the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre became acute in 1908. The Patriarch, who sided with the congregation, was imprisoned by the monks. The congregation tried to storm the convent, and *the Greek monks poured vitriol upon the faces of the congregation.* As invariably used to happen in disputes of that description, the people appealed to the Turks, and Shamli Nazim Pasha was accepted as arbitrator. He obtained the Patriarch's release. The reason of the congregation's quarrel with the monks is interesting, as affording insight into the relations between Muslims and Christians during the worst period of Turkish rule. The Convent is immensely rich. Part of its riches are the riches of the congregation of about a century and a half ago, when the ancestors of the present Arab congregation, at a time when security of tenure was not, owing to disorders, made over their lands and fortunes to the Convent on the understanding that the revenue, minus a small annual fee, should be paid to them and their descendants in perpetuity. Religious foundations have been always respected in the Muslim Empire. The congregation did not claim arrears of revenue or any revenue at all in 1908. All they asked was that the convent should do something for the good of the community in the way of education and relief. Their feelings were embittered by the fact, to which they called attention, that the descendants of those Christians who in old days had made over their property in the same way to the Mosque El Aksa were still receiving revenue from the said property.

At the Turkish Revolution the Christians were admitted to absolutely equal rights of citizenship with the Muslims; but those absolutely equal rights included military service which the Muslims look on as an honour, but the Christians, used to having others fight for them, view with terror mostly. Still the number of Christian soldiers in the Turkish armies who since the revolution have won praise for their heroic conduct and their patriotism is enough to show that things would have come right if only Europe would have let the Christians be. It was an Armenian officer who saved Constantinople one stormy night during the first Balkan War, and we could give other brilliant instances of Ottoman patriotism shown by Christians in the last few years. The smaller Christian churches, such as the Syrian community, have found in Muslim rule protection from the aggressions of the larger, for in Turkey every sect has equal standing, equal privileges. But the best of all the Christian subjects are the Roman Catholics because they cherish the ideal of God's Kingdom upon Earth, and are animated by the spirit of this text of the Quran:

"And each one has a point towards which he turns his face in prayer; so vie with one another in good works. Wheresoever you may be, Allah will bring you all together. Verily Allah has power over everything."

Notes of the Day

A Remarkable Scene.

Mr. Lloyd George's glowing description to a newspaperman of "one of the most remarkable scenes he had ever witnessed"—namely, the signing of the non-aggression pact—seems to us a trifle overdone. "I stood first" said the Premier. "Each Member of the Dominions then stood. Then the representative (Save the mark!) of India and then each nation in alphabetical order stood and made solemn declaration that they felt confident that a permanent peace would be established." The most remarkable thing about this scene seems to have been the insincerity of the solemn declarers. For instance, while the representative of, let us say, the Government of India, was pledging his Government to non-aggression, Lord Rawlinson continued to pursue his Waziristan dreams. Then again, while Mr. Lloyd George, who stood first and established a precedent for insincerity, was binding Great Britain to non-aggression, Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons was paving the way for Greek aggression against the Turks, supported, encouraged and financed by Britain. The diplomats of Europe are a surprisingly complacent people. The value they set on words is not even literal. It is not sin against the non-aggression pledge for France to persevere in maintaining her precarious hold upon the Syrian mandate. By the same token a retired burglar may be regarded as the least aggressive of mortals because he lives upon his loot and is merely prepared to shoot the real owners of the property should they attempt to regain possession of it. And while the smug statesmen at Genoa were congratulating themselves on their piety and neighbourly love, the envoys of the several Oriental countries recently reported to be forming a League of Oppressed Peoples were waiting outside the Conference Chamber to obtain a hearing. The non-aggression pact does not extend any consolation to these nations because there is no clause in the pact about making restitution. Like the resolutions some people make on New Year's Day to live saintly lives for ever afterwards, the non-aggression pact is concerned only with the future. And like the average New Year Resolution the pact will, we fear, not be respected by any signatory thereto a second longer than is convenient.

Weighed Words.

Mr. Lloyd George's parting words to the Russians at Genoa must have been delivered with a knowing wink in the direction of M. Chicherin to reassure the latter. Mr. George is reported to have delivered a "finely worded speech which was listened to in almost reverential silence." We make bold to affirm that preoccupation with the task of suppressing chuckles was the cause of M. Chicherin's silence, and not reverence. The Russians may have experienced some awe at the monumental bluff to which Mr. Lloyd George treated the Conference in his last words dealing with Russia, but this awe is the awe one feels in the inspired presence of a Munchausen or a De Rougemont—not by any means to be confused with reverence. For the British Premier "warned" Russia—at least Reuter says he "uttered a warning." "Russia," said Mr. Lloyd George, "if she wants money, must accept the code of honour which has descended to us through generations." Europe "desires to assist Russia"—she expressed this desire, we remember, when in the London agreement she arranged certain terms whereby Russia would assist Europe by forgoing practically all for which Bolshevism stands. But Russia must for her part recognise her financial obligations to Europe. And before M. Chicherin could get a word in edgeways Mr. George swept on to another subject—namely the fact that the Conference had been "the most remarkable in history." In some ways it has. It has been the only Conference in history between a spider and a fly in which the fly got the better of the argument. But M. Chicherin was perhaps too flabbergasted at Mr. Lloyd-George's cool assurance—or too filled with admiration for the British Premier's superb cheek—to explain in regard to Russia that, to the average Russian's view, Europe should also recognise her financial obligations to Russia. There is the little bill for damages perpetrated by the White Armies which the Bolsheviks intend to set off against Europe's claim for the recognition of the Tsarist Government's debts. Presumably, however, the "code of honour" of capitalist Europe about which Mr. Lloyd George soared to noble heights, does not demand that Europe should make reparation for the damage Europe's mercenaries have done. We notice that Mr. Lloyd George declared with fervour that Russia "must not outrage the prejudices entertained in Western Europe in connection with honouring financial obligations." Among these prejudices there is, it seems, one against "paying up." However, as M. Chicherin doubtless knew, Mr. George's last words were merely in the nature of a verbal concession to French sentiment and signified just nothing. Russia will honour the Tsar's financial obligations when Europe honours General Wrangel's.

Magisterial Ebullition.

That a magistrate should forget himself and give vent to his personal feeling from the bench against a Press representative because the paper which the latter represented had written with some disapproval of the magistrate, strikes us as unusual, but it actually occurred in the court of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. Seeing the reporters' chairs all occupied, our representative sat on the stool near the judicial clerk and hardly a minute had passed when a thundering voice from the bench exclaimed: Biem (Judicial Clerk) who is this man sitting with you?

Mr. Biem: He is Mr. Mackwan of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Athavle:—Don't allow him to sit there. You know he has been writing all sorts of lies. There are important documents lying on your table, you must not allow him there.

A little later the magistrate said:—The "Chronicle" has been writing all sorts of lies and if he (our representative) were to turn and say the news were supplied by you, you will come into trouble.

It may be interesting for His Worship to know that in all the Courts, Reporters' chairs are reserved and as representatives of the Press they have an unrestricted access to the courts of law. That a magistrate should cast unwarranted aspersions on the representative of a newspaper simply because that newspaper has performed its public duty by criticising certain judgments of the magistrate amazes us. We fail to understand the mentality which thus objects to what in every civilised country would be regarded as the natural consequence of any eccentricity in public life, still more do we fail to understand the grudge which the learned magistrate appears to nourish for us. Adverse criticism from "The Chronicle" is a surer passport to promotion than a university degree, it has been said. Mr. Athavle, if anybody, ought to know that.

A Proposed Betrayal.

We have already briefly referred to a secret circular issued by the European Association urging the community to combine in efforts to ward off a great danger threatening them—namely the admission of Indians to equality of status with Europeans. There are, however, one or two features attaching to this circular which call for a little notice—especially as they make the circular quite an amusing document. One is the emphasis the circular lays on the fact that nothing must be done openly. Particular stress is placed on the fact that the community dare not allow the proposed movement to receive notice in the Press or advocacy on public platforms. The work must be done secretly and by stealth. The humour of this stipulation is that the European Association's fears are clearly directed at its allies—the "loyal" Indians. Should these come to learn that the Europeans are not at all disposed to admit Indians to equality of status, they *may*, it seems, be offended. They might even withdraw their support and end an unnatural alliance. For the circular explains that the reason why nothing can be done in the open is that Indians may take offence, or misunderstand. It is clearly not the Extremists whose good opinion the European Association desires to retain. It can only be the Moderates—the Liberals who even now are hurling thunderbolts at the non-co-operators—who are to be deceived. Altogether, it seems that the "loyal" Indians are in for another betrayal and we venture to suggest that they will have deserved it. The European Association may lie down with the Moderate lamb, but the lamb will hardly enjoy the interlude of repose since it will be inside the lion—and probably the lamb will not fail even then to agree with the lion.

THE "EGYPT."

SURVIVORS' STORY.

DEATH ROLL NOT YET KNOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Atmospheric conditions favouring wireless, s.s. the "Egypt's" s.o.s. was picked up by numerous vessels, some nearing Plymouth and others in the vicinity of the disaster. The latter as well as several French warships which put out of Brest, rushed to the scene, but the severity of collision caused the "Egypt's" speedy disappearance, and precluded the possibility of assistance, although there is bare likelihood that a few further survivors may have been picked up. The events followed with a bewildering rapidity, leaving the passengers little clear recollection of them.

The first connected story given by the survivors shows the "Egypt" was proceeding slowly and precariously for several hours in the fog. The majority of passengers had sat down to dinner when a terrific shock shook them from their chairs, stunning several and caused a general scurry to the deck. Water was rushing in a gaping hole at the side and confirmed fears that the vessel was doomed. Aided by the calm sea, the officers made heroic efforts and a great bulk of human freight got clear before the "Egypt" finally plunged by the bow, first creating suction carrying down a few who were remaining near. Notwithstanding her own damage the "Seine" picked up 230 survivors and French warships brought in a few more.

Twenty-two bodies lie in the Naval Hospital at Brest. The accurate death roll is not yet known.

218 OF THE CREW AND 29 PASSENGERS SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Lloyd's report from Brest that 218 of the crew and 29 passengers of the "Egypt" were saved.

DISASTER TOOK PLACE WHEN PASSENGERS WERE DINING.

15 PASSENGERS AND 80 OF CREW MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The Brest Disaster took place at half past seven yesterday evening twenty miles from Brest at a moment when the passengers were at dinner. There was thick fog on but the sea was smooth with slight swell. The "Seine" struck the "Egypt" on the port side between the funnels and the liner sank in twenty minutes. Many were thrown into the sea and clung to floating objects till picked up by boats from the "Egypt" and the "Seine."

The latter ship also took off many passengers and returned with them to Brest.

Fifteen passengers and eighty of the crew of the s.s. "Egypt" are missing.

NAMES OF MISSING PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Missing passengers in the "Egypt" disaster are following:—Madame Bado and two children, Miss V. M. Boyer, Miss L. Clough, Miss E. R. McNele, and Messrs. G. H. Brown, W Ellam, D. Keith, J. P. Moon, J Taylor, Capt. P. W. Keating, Mrs Keith, Mrs Mary Ann Parker and Mrs M. L. Sibley.

The ship's doctor and the chief engineer are also missing. The Captain was saved.

THE "SEINE" CAPTAIN'S EFFORTS

PASSENGER PLUNGES INTO SEA WITH CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Brest.—Interviewed by a Reuter's representative the Captain of the "Seine" stated that he searched for twenty minutes in the fog before he found the "Egypt" which was then about to turn turtle. Water was pouring into the vessel and the passengers were panic stricken as the waves submerged the deck. One man plunged into the sea carrying two children. The "Seine" utilized all her life-saving appliances in the ever thickening fog and remained on the scene for four and half hours.

THE INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May, 21.

A communique states that the following are the terms of reference to the committee on the expenditure of the Government of India over which Lord Inchcape will preside:—

"To make recommendations to the Government of India for effecting forthwith all posible reductions in the expenditure of the Central Government having regard especially to the present financial position and outlook. In so far as questions of policy are involved in the expenditure under discussion, these will be left for the exclusive consideration of the Government. But it will be open to the Committee to review the expenditure and to indicated the economies which might be effected, if particular policies were either adopted, abandoned or modified. It will be seen that these terms of reference are substantially identical with those adopted for the Geddes Committee which sat in the United Kingdom.

IRISH NATIONAL COALITION.

POSSIBILITY OF UNITED GOVT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

That it holds out the possibility of a united Government capable of coping with the disorder is the only favourable aspect of the Coalition formed by the Irish Republic in the eyes of the London papers, but scepticism is freely expressed regarding the feasibility of the accord working successfully among the parties, who have hitherto revealed fundamental divergencies, while further delay thus caused in seeking a definite decision from the people regarding the treaty encounters hostility.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Times" says the agreement appears to menace the only foundation on which a final Anglo-Irish settlement is practicable.

The "Morning Post" says the main pillars of the truce are Republic and war against Ulster.

The "Daily Chronicle" thinks that the agreement means that the Provisional Government is prepared to buy on its opponents' hostility, gaining nothing in return, except the postponement of the evil day.

The "Westminster Gazette" says Parliament which is grotesquely unrepresentative of the Irish public opinion is to be given a new lease of life.

The "Daily News":—"These repeated and apparently engineered delays increase public tension in all parts of Ireland."

The "Daily Express" considers that the pessimism regarding the ultimate outcome is certainly legitimate, while the "Daily Herald" says that as a compromise the coalition will give no body any satisfaction.

MOST TERIBLE OUTRAGES IN BELFAST.

32 SHOT DEAD WITHIN A WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Shootings, incendiarism, and bombings made on the week-end in Belfast, was one of the most terrible experience. Ten people were killed, making thirty-two shot dead within the week exclusive of those taken to hospital suffering from gunshot wounds. One of the latter, a girl, has since died. Fire brigade responded to seven calls in ten hours, last being at three in the morning. Two bomb outrages were among the outstanding incidents. Gunmen attacked the police who were protecting the firemen. Armed men accosted some home going workmen and enquired as to their religion and shot two of them dead. Armed men entered the Corporation store at two in the morning and set fire to the petrol stores and other property. A number of attacks have been made on women at their residences.

WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE FINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Brussels.—The finals of the World's Hard Court Championships, in which several leading English Players are participating, were played to-day and resulted as follows:—

Men's Singles:—Cochet (France) beat Degotez (Spain).

Ladies Singles:—Mdlle. Lenglen (France) beat Miss Ryan (America), 6-3, 6-2.

Men's Doubles:—Cochet and Borotra beat Mishu and Dipont 6-0, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.

Ladies Doubles:—Lenglen and Ryan beat Beamish and Mckane 6-0, 6-4.

ALIGARH RIOT CASE APPEAL.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May, 21.

In answer to the appeal made on behalf of the accused to the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Ryves has acquitted on appeal all the accused who were convicted by the Sessions Judge in Aligarh riot cases, holding evidence did not warrant conviction and remarking it was regrettable that perpetrations of the heinous crime should escape punishment.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

REQUEST TO MR. KELKAR TO WITHDRAW RESIGNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 22.

At a meeting of the Maharasntra Provincial Congress Committee, held at Poona, yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that in view of the services rendered by Mr. Kelkar, and in view of the necessity of his remaining at the helm of affairs in Maharashtra at this critical moment, he be requested to withdraw his resignation of office as President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee.

It was further resolved that the resolution of Mr. C. V. Vaidya, as modified by the amendment of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, passed by the Maharashtra Conference, held at Fen, in the matter of appointing a Committee to consider the modification of the Congress programme, should be given effect to, and financial provision be made for it. The Committee, as finally appointed, consists of Messrs. Kelkar (Chairman), V. J. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, Knopatkar, Joshi, Swami Phansalkar Soman, A. D. Pootar. Out of these nine members, six are members of the All-India Congress Committee, the first two being members of the Working Committee.

PERSIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PREMIER RESIGNS.

THE SHAH REQUESTS FOR WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Teheran.—The Shah has wired to the Premier, Mushir-ed-Dowleh requesting him to withdraw his resignation but the latter has not yet come to a decision. The Russian Minister, M. Rothstein has been suddenly recalled to Moscow by telegram and is leaving Teheran to-morrow.

SIR. H. BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR

A CIVILIAN OR A PUBLIC MAN?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May. 20.

The recent resolution of the Lucknow Liberal League to the effect that the successor of His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler should be selected from the public men and not from the Civil Service and that Sir Harcourt's tenure should not be extended, has given rise to controversy both in private circles and in the local press. Communications are appearing in the local papers severely condemning the Liberals and pointing Sir Harcourt's administration was in no way, from the non-official point of view, opposed to Indian aspirations, and that the administration of non-Civilian Governors was in no manner more popular than that of Civilian Governors.

"Hamdam", voicing the Nationalist and Muslim opinion, says compared with the most Liberal and Progressive rulers of some other provinces, there was nothing discreditable in Sir Harcourt's administration during the past four years, which has been a storming period of popular agitation and consequent official policy of Repression which has been invariably supported by the recognised leaders of the Liberal Party, directly associated with the Government.

DACOITIES NEAR AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 20.

Decoities in villages are still continuing to be reported. One of the dacoits, named Nurkhan, has written a letter to "Sayajivijay", a vernacular weekly of Baroda, saying that they are 100 men roaming about in two batches and that they will not cease looting and plundering people.

GANDHIJI IN JAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. S. G. Banker in Yeravada Jail.. I have read your article headed "Prisoners as Tropies" in your issue of Thursday's Dak Edition. Bombay Government does not recognize the class of political prisoners, and when other provincial administrations are mentioned, it may say that they have erred in being lenient to their political prisoners and that it is no reason why Bombay should err in the same direction. After Earl Winterton's statement in Parliament on this question we were led to believe that the Bombay Government's obstinacy will end and that they will be compelled to recognize this distinction. But, no, Bombay Government has the reputation of being strong and it seems they are not going to budge an inch in this matter. On the other hand, they seem to be tightening up, and trying to stop any possible recurrence of the exposure of the severity or inhumanity to which these two patriots may be subjected in jail. On the 13th April last Mr. Dhirajlal Banker and myself saw the Jailor and the Jail Superintendent of Yeravada with a view to see Mr. Banker on business. We were told that any further interviews with these two gentlemen must first have the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons, and unusual procedure. This has received confirmation by Mrs. Gandhi, according to an Ahmedabad paper, having been referred to that officer for an interview solicited with Mahatma Gandhi. Nay more. Mr. Dhirajlal Banker and myself were told both by the jailor and the Superintendent that all interviews with these two gentlemen will be hereafter conditional, viz., that the interviewers and the interviewed should give an undertaking beforehand that nothing will appear in the press as the result of the interview. In case the condition was broken in any way, all further interviews that they may be entitled to, that is, once every three months will be cut off absolutely. When we were confronted with this condition as regards the interview with Mr. Banker, we hesitated to accept it and the result was that the interview was not granted. We were told by the jail authorities that they got these instructions from the Inspector-General of Prisons and from H. E. the Governor of Bombay and therefore they will strictly enforce them. Thus the world outside should not only not hear or see the Mahatma, but that it should not be told anything about him, and that it is not the business of man in the street to know of or enquire about his blankets and pillow and food. The country should, the Government wishes, give up the Mahatma as completely lost and not bother them with questions of detail like the food and health of that man. In their eyes he is no better than an ordinary Criminal, and that Judge Bloomfield had no business to make much of a seditionist like him. Why not transport him to the Andamans or the Nicobars or the Seychelles? People will then cease to enquire about him and to talk and think of him too. Then only can the power of British Government be felt fully.—Yours, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

Dohad, May 11, 1922.

BRITISH FRIENDS OF TURKEY & ISLAM.

MEETING OF THE ANGLO-OTTOMAN SOCIETY.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN ON ISLAMIC DEMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 4.

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-Ottoman Society was held in Prince Henry's Room, Fleet Street. London on Friday, April 29th. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the reading of a report of activities during 1921, the passing of accounts and election of officers. Over these proceedings Captain E. H. Griffin, D.S.O., M.C., presided in the absence of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall (the President) in India.

The report for 1921 covered the reception of the delegates from Angora and Constantinople to discuss with the British Government the peace proposals for Turkey. It also dealt with the arrangements leading up to the Conference at Cannes. The dinner to the Angora Delegation and the services of Mr. Tully as interpreter and translator were also dealt with. The report referred to the attempt to unite all the Turcophiles in one organisation, which effort had failed. One hopeful feature of the negotiations, however, was the strong and loyal support by work and money accorded by Captain Dixon-Johnson (of the proposed Near East Association) to the Anglo-Ottoman Society: and Captain E. H. Griffin, who acts as Secretary of one and Treasurer of the other. The division of Turcophile interests in Britain and the policy of Non-Cooperation in India had combined to reduce the income of the Society. It was worth nothing, however, that in appreciation of the services of the Society to Turkey and Islam, Mr. M. M. Chotani had increased his personal subscription of £50 in 1921 to £100 in 1922. "We keep in constant touch with that Committee" said the Report. "Two of our four Honorary Vice-Presidents all of whom are members of that Committee, have been sent to prison, and imprisonment in such a case compels us to request the Annual Meeting to re-appoint all of them, imprisoned or not, as Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Society."

The Report then dwelt on the proposed Greek loan, misrepresentation of the Turks by Mr. Noel Buxton in the "Herald" and the "Peoples of all Nations", the contributions of Mr. Arnold Lupton to the discharge of the expenses of the Angora reception, the preparation of literature, change of treasureship and office. The Society translated and published facts and figures circulated by the Turkish bureaus, and was in constant touch with the permanent bureau of the Turkish Congress, Lausanne. The Report and Accounts were adopted, and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Field, also presented a brief report of the Society's activities from January to April 1922. These included the publication of "Fire and Sword in Asia Minor," rendered possible by the generous donations of Mr. Chotani, Mr. Ryder and Captain Dixon-Johnson. This panphlet was distributed to members of parliament, public speakers, secretaries of societies, editors, etc. and had some effect in countering the pro-Greek agiatation against Turkey. It contained the gist of the Turkish publications on the massacres and outrages by the Greeks in Anatolia and Thrace. The Society also printed a strong pro-Turkish article from the "Morning Post." It sent a statement of the Indian demand from the Moslem point of view, to Mr. Lloyd George and to Monsieur Barthou before the Conference at Genoa. Mr. Field read these letters. The formal business having been disposed of an open public meting followed, over which Mr. B. G. Horniman, vice-president, presided. Among those present were His Excellency, Rashid Pasha, Head of the Turkish Mission to Great Britain, and his son, Shefik Bey, First Secretary to the Mision. Mr. and Mrs Arnold Lupton, Mr. and Madame A. P. Tully, Professor and Madame Leon, Captain Dixon-Johnson, Captain E. H. Griffin, Mr. A. Q. Malik, Miss Eleanor Field, Mrs Beatrice Mahomed, Mr. and Mrs Arnold Armstrong, Mr. Sen, Mr. G. S. Darah, Mr. Mahomed Ullah, Miss Edith M. Durham, Mr. S. Muggridge, Mr. G. K. Tidemore, Mr. U. K. Attaoullahi, Mr. J. W. Lovegrove, Mr. Omar Fight, Mr. J. C. Paget and Mr. H. Lyon Thomson.

Mr. HORNIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Horniman said Mr. Arthur Field in his voluminous report had covered the whole field of the Turkish problem so extensively that he (the speaker) was spared the task of indulging in a very comparehensive survey. He was convinced that much good had been done by the Society, thanks largely, to the indefatigable activities of their Honorary Secretary (Applause.) The work of the Society proved that a movement need not possess a large membership or huge funds (though such things were very welcome) in order to create an effect and establish considerable influence, if there was a just cause, sincerity of purpose and industry, all of which were possessed by the Anglo-Ottoman Society. They must not be contemptuous of some of the supporters they had secured. The cause of Turkey had lately attracted some remarkable and unexpected champions. Someone had said once that when the "Times" advocated a cause it was time to examine its merits very carefully. They might be quiet certain that the "Times" and the other Northcliffe journals were not actuated by any great love of Turkey and justice in the attitude they had lately taken towards Turkey and Islam, but were thinking rather of the fate of the imperialiste ambitions which were the only thing to

(Continued on next page.)

'AN ABOMINATION"

DEALING IN FOREIGN CLOTH.

PT. MALAVYA'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May. 22.

Details received of the proceeding of the joint meeting of the U. P. Congress and Khilafat Committees show that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya during the course of his speech said that his soul had been lacerated by harrowing accounts of repression, he had heard from representatives of various district that day, and what he had actually witnessed in the Punjab.

At this stage the audience is reported to have been moved to tears by the speech.

Panditji continued if repression continued its course unabated for a few months more there was hardly a man in the country who would guarantee the continuance of the present non-retaliatory and non-violent attitude of the country.

THE RESOLUTION.

Resolutions were adopted after long discussion, continuing till late last evening, to the effect (1) that the joint meeting proposes that Nationalists should try best to get into municipal and district boards at the comming elections, (2) that the joint meeting congratulates the Province on exemplary restraint and dignified suffering with which it has met the policy of unprecedented repression, which has been carried on in various places in the Province and which has demonstrated that the people have imbibed the spirit of non-violence and self-sacrifice which is a hopeful augury for the early success of the triple objects of the Congress, (3) that the meeting reiterates its faith in the policy of non-violent Non-Cooperation and expresses its firm conviction that Swaraj will be achieved by adhering to that policy and programme and calls upon people to carry out the programme vigorously till full victory is attained, (4) that meeting regards the recent judgment in the case of Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru and others as constituting a fresh menace to the right of free speech. It is emphatically convinced that it is the inherent right of every individual to dissuade purchasers and shopkeepers on the spot from purchasing or selling any article he considers injurious to the interests of the country. It therefore, commends the excellent example of peaceful picketing set by Pt Jawahirlal Nehru and expect them to resort to picketting of liquor and foreign cloth shops, provided perfectly peaceful and non-violent atmosphere is guaranteed, (5) that a special joint session be held at Lucknow between 15th and 30th June.

In view of the fact that the All-India Congress Committee is meeting at Lucknow on the 7th June, the final consideration of the resolution about civil Disobedience was postponed till the next meeting.

MRS. NEHRU'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru then addressed the gathering and referred to her son's imprisonment in feeling terms. She reminded them that it was an unpatriotic act of cloth dealers and purchasers which was the cause of all their present woe. She hoped therefore in future they would regard all foreign cloth as an abomination and make bonfire of it, and appealed to all patriotic Indians, especially Moderates, to rally to the aid of the Motherland at this critical juncture.

At the election of office bearers Pandit Motilal Nehru was elected President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, General Secretary.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

INTERVIEWED IN JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May. 21.

Maulana Sardar Alli interviewed Maulana Hasrat Mohani in the Subermati Jail He came from Cawnpore and went direct to the Jail. The Jailor told him to come at 2 P. M. Accordingly when Maulana Sardar Alli went there Maulana Hasrat Mohani was asleep but soon he woke up. The jailor respectfully asked them not to discuss political matters. After two hours talk during which Maulana Sardar Alli gave to Maulana Hasrat Mohani things he had brought from Begum Mohani, Maulana Mohani in course of the conversation said. "Tell, my countrymen that I am perfectly happy but I want them to prosecute the Congress work with all their might. Although I do not fully agree about the Congress programme, I desire that the work once begun must be carried on. If we do not succeed we shall see later on what to do. For the sake of my country I am prepared to suffer all hardships. I shall cheerfully undergo whatever punishment is awarded to me My final hope is to see a band of workers unceasingly working in the Congress for the country.

MR. G. DESHPANDE RELEASED

CROWDS POURING IN TO PAY RESPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, May 21.

At 4 o'clock in the morning to day the Deputy Superintendent and Inspector of Police motored to Belgaum Jail and brought Mr. Gangadharas Deshpande to his house at 4.30 and released him. The news rapidly spread in the city and large crowds poured in to pay their respects. The city is profusely decorated and a public address of welcome will be presented to-night.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' DEMANDS.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, has issued the following statement:—

The Mussalmans of India view with alarm what, appears to be an attempt on the part of the British Cabinet and Government to prejudice a Near East settlement in favour of the Greeks. The sudden demand by the British Government for an Allied Commission of Inquiry into alleged atrocities inflicted by the Turks on Greeks and Armenians is on the face of it suspicious for several reasons. For one thing it has been made by the British Cabinet which has still to clear itself from the charge of being pro-Greek brought against it two months ago by Mr. Montagu. For another reason the tone and temper of Mr. Chamberlain's statements in Parliament clearly suggest an anti-Turkish bias as is seen when we compare its tone, his references to Turks with that of his references to Greeks. The former should be presumed innocent till found guilty. The latter have already been found guilty of brutal atrocities by an inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry. Yet Mr. Chamberlain denounces the Turks on hearsay evidence but hesitates to admit that the Greeks have committed atrocities in Anatolia. Mr. Chamberlain has even gone so far as to suggest that the intrigues against their rulers at a time of war by Ottoman Greeks in the Pontus and at a time when Greek warships were bombarding coastal towns in that region were justifiable and not deserving of the mild penal measure of deporting this community to which the Turks have resorted. Under the circumstances the Mussalmans of India can only view the proposal of an Inquiry with suspicion and fear. In order to secure a real inquiry tending to reconciliation between East and West, the Imperial Government should:

(1) Authorise immediately the publication of the report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into Greek Atrocities in Smyrna.

(2) Let the deep suspicion of the Muslims at rest by a convincing refutation of the charges of phil-hellenism brought against it by Mr. Montagu.

(3) Appoint Muslim delegates in equal number with the Christian representations on the Commission of Inquiry.

(4) Appoint a delegate or delegates chosen by the Central Khilafat Committee to represent the Indian public (not the Government of India) at the Enquiry.

(5) Give definite pledges to the Kemalists and to the world of Islam that the Inquiry is not made with the purpose of spying out the Kemalists' strength and position.

(6) Extend the scope of the Inquiry as demanded by France and members of the British Parliament to include atrocities committed by the Greeks on Muslims in Turkish territory.

(7) Forbid the negotiation by Greeks of a loan in Britain until the Inquiry is concluded and, further, until a Near East settlement has been arrived at and agreed to by the Turks and the Greeks.

Only on these conditions being fulfilled will the Muslims of the Empire and the world cease to suspect that the entire affair is so much anti-Turk and anti-Islamic propaganda having its origin in the false allegations of deceived Christian Missionaries and Greek intriguers and fostered by the British Government to try to force a Near East decision in favour of the Greeks and to enable the British Government to assist the Greeks in their criminal designs on Muslim territory, life, and property.

If the British Government are to-day disposed to do justice to Turkey and to conciliate Islam let them first reveal the truth about the Greek outrages in Asia Minor and then proceed to inquire into allegations against the Turks. Otherwise let the enemies of Turkey cease their cant and pretence of impartiality and let them declare themselves openly the enemies of Islam.

A POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR RESIGNS.

IN OBEDIENCE TO DICTATES OF ISLAM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SEONI, May 20.

In obedience to the dictates of Islam as interpreted by Jamait-ul-Ulama Munshi Mohamed Ismail, Sub-Inspector, Central Provinces Police resigned his post. The Superintendent of Police and later the Deputy Inspector-General who came here on tour sent for him to pursuade him to withdraw his resignation but all in vain. He boldly maintained that to serve Government any more was *haram*. He will now work under the local Congress or Khilafat Committee and refused to accept private service which was offered to him.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

QUESTION OF EMPLOYING ANGLO-INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May, 21

In connection with the position of Anglo-Indians who offered their services to the East Indian Railway during the recent strike, it is stated when strike was ended it was not possible to continue to employ them as there is a fixed cadre for each community, and even if it was held desirable to engage them, Anglo-Indians could not have been permanently taken owing to the want of sufficient quarters but it is understood in the event of vacancies occurring in Anglo-Indian cadre the claims of men who served during the strike will be sympathetically considered.

The Anglo-Indian Association of the United Provinces received a reply from the Agent of the East India Railway to similar effect.

TRAVANCORE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

KERALA—INDIA'S MOST CASTE-RIDDEN PROVINCE.

MR. MENON ON REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The first annual session of the Travancore District Political Conference was held at Eramalloor, in the Shertallay Taluk, in Travancore, under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, on May 13th. Congress workers attended the session in very large numbers from all parts of Cochin, Travancore, and British Malabar.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila Chairman of the Reception Committee in his address in Malayalam, dealt with the rapid spread of the cult of the Charka, the success of the anti-drink campaign, and the activities of the Congress workers in the removal of *Theendal* or "distance pollution", and other meaningless social institutions.

Mr. Kesava Menon, in his presidential address said that Kerala with its 80 lakhs of people, speaking the same language, following the same customs, and owning the same traditions, was under four separate Governments. It was only two years ago that the Native States commenced to associate themselves with the Indian National Congress and its ideals. Many were under the impression that the activities of the Congress affected only the well-being of the subjects of British India; but this was an utterly erroneous notion. The interests of people in Native States were identically those of their brethren in British India, and if all the Indian States which numbered over 800 dissociated themselves from the Congress, what would be their future and where would they be?

Continuing, he said that the campaign which they were now conducting for the attainment of their political freedom had no parallel in the history of the whole world. Over 24,000 of the best sons of India were already in prison for the sake of liberty. Revered leaders like C. R. Das, Moti Lal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mahatma Gandhi were undergoing the horrors and indignities of prisons-life for the freedom of the Motherland. Peaceful and law-abiding men who had rendered inestimable service during the recent Malabar Rebellion were clapped in jail under some pretext or other, and the Police were insulting them in a variety of ways. All this was the price which they had to pay for their liberty.

The strength of the Powers-that-be, he added, lay in the weakness of the people, their ignorance and their timidity. Kerala was perhaps the most conservative and caste-ridden Province in India, and it was high time for them to wipe off all social inequalities. While in political matters there could be no common reform, the Province being distributed among four separate Governments, a good deal of useful work could be done socially, the evils being common to the whole Province. The Nayadis of Malabar were still treated in the same manner as the Pulayas in Travancore, and it was high time for them to extend their hand of fellow-ship to them.

He then referred to the poverty of the country, the continuous exploitation by foreigners, and our hopeless dependence on others which were all the result of foreign domination. India was almost being bled white in a variety of ways; she imported clothes alone every year to the value of over sixty crores of Rupees. The only means, he said, whereby we can produce all the clothing that we require is by the use of the Charka. There was plenty of cotton in India, and even if all the Mills in India were working, the out-put would not be adequate. This was the reason why Mahatma Gandhi had insisted on the universal use of the Charka as a Home industry. The movement was started only 18 months ago; and already there was a reduction of 50 per cent in the imports in clothing. It was essentially an economic question, but had also a political significance; and once the British Government finds that there is no scope for further exploitation, they would coolly leave the country for good.

MALABAR REBELLION.

The recent Rebellion in Malabar, he added, was due to a variety of causes, religious fanaticism, and the strained relations between the Jenmis and their tenants being perhaps the most important. Dealing with the Trichur Riots, he said that they arose out of ill-feelings between the Christians on the one hand, and the Hindus and Mahomedans on the other. It was essential that a recurrence of such events should be made impossible. While he advocated the removal of all social inequalities between the caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes, he warned the latter that they should, in their turn, grant the same privileges and rights to those who occupied the lower rungs of the social ladder. Speaking of the controversy in Travancore regarding Temple- entry, he said that the demand was a legitimate one which every liberty-loving man was bound to support.

He then appealed to the ladies to cooperate with them in their struggle for liberty. He cited instances of the patriotism of their Irish and Russian sisters, and exhorted them to work whole-heartedly for the country's national uplift. They could gain political independence only by unity and not by ammunition. Continuing, he appealed to the gathering to enlist themselves as members of the Congress in larger numbers, and to promote the use of [illegible] Questions of the Khilafat and [illegible] tion, he said it was one of vital importance to the Hindus, who should actively and whole-heartedly support the Mussalmans in their demands. In concluding his address he said that no power on earth, not even the mighty resources of the British Empire would be able to resist the united will of a determined nation to achieve its freedom.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference met again on Sunday, when the following among other resolutions were passed:—

That this Conference places on record, its tributes of reverence and respect to and implicit confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and other National leaders who were in jail as a result of their efforts for the removal of slavery and dependence, and the establishment of Swaraj for India.

That this Conference records its unalterable faith in Non-Violent Non-Cooperation as the best and only means for the establishment of Swaraj, and observes that Indians had, within a short time, made considerable progress in their political campaign, by the adoption of the said means.

That this Conference recognises that a harmonious relationship between all classes is essential fir the attainment of Swaraj for India, and the permanent political prosperity of the country.

That this Conference records its emphatic disapproval of the changes proposed to be made at the Paris Conference, in the Treaty of Sevres, and its inability to accept them as satisfactory with regard to the Khilafat question.

That this Conference is of opinion that the Anti-drink campaign started by the Congress Committee of this District (Travancore), should be continued, and that this Conference records with pleasure, the help and co-operation the Committee has received in this connection, from their Eazhava brethren and others.

Mr. A. K. Pillai then announced that as a result of the failure of the recent Abkari auctions in Travancore, and the apprehended loss in the Excise Revenue of the State, the Travancore Government were at pains to encourage the adoption of toddy-tapping as a profession by communities other than Eazhavas. The Eazhavas had given up toddy-tapping in very many places, and the latest move of the Government was, he said, the establishment of a school for training up young men in the art of toddy tapping. This news was received with considerable surprise and indignation by those assembled, and amidst repeated cries of "shame."

That this Conference confirms the decision arrived at, in Vrischigom last, at Quilon, by the District Congress Committee that they should support such Hindu brethren of theirs as were placed under such social disabilities as unapproachability and untouchability, and therefore denied the right of entry into temples.

The next Resolution enjoined that all Congress Committees should carry on with increased vigour, their activities in popularising the use of Khaddar, and in affording facilities for the manufacture of same. The Resolution also asked for the co-operation of the general public and particularly the mercantile community in the above, and in the rejection of all foreign cloth.

The eighth and the last Resolution gave expression to the sense of great sorrow regarding the happenings in Malabar during the last eight months, and condemned in most emphatic terms, the excesses committed by the rebels. The Conference also recorded its sympathy for the sufferings and losses of tre numerous innocent Hindu and Moplah victims of the rebellion.

ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM.

Mr. Kittunni Menon, in supporting the above Resolution, said that he was released from jail only a few days ago, having undergone six months' rigorous imprisonment for the sin of being a Non-co-operator. He gave his most pitiable experiences while under Police custody and in Jail, and his story was frequently interrupted with cries of "shame." He was himself a Police Officer in the Cochin State and had resigned his appointment to work for the country. He was in the Walluvanad Taluk at the time of the outbreak, and had himself printed and distributed 2,000 leaflets advising the people to remain peaceful and non-violent. Soon after the proclamation of Martial Law, he was arrested and while under Police custody was very roughly handled as a result of which one eye of his had become permanently defective. The charges against him were that he was found carrying a sword 28 inches long, and that he had attempted to create a disturbance at Ottapalam. Both the charges were false, and the Police had deliberately concoted them against him. Soon after conviction he had to starve for six days, the food supplied being unfit for human consumption. He was sent to Bellary in a closed goods wagon containing 128 prisoners in all. Life in Prison was equally unbearable, owing to scanty food and ill-treatment by warders.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING ADDRESS.

The President, in declaring the Conference dissolved, thanked the Reception Committee for the excellent arrangements made, and congratulated all concerned, in having been able to bring the Session to a successful close. He observed that the majority of those assembled there were young, energetic men, whose duty it was to work for the liberation of their motherland. All the great movements of the world, as for instance, Ireland, Japan or Russia, were organised by young men, and while he exhorted them to enlist themselves as workers, he asked them to study the aims and objects of the movement before doing so, and to remember that they had to make perhaps if need be, very big sacrifices. Trials and sufferings should not deter them from the path of duty. They required for the early and successful termination of their war, not only men, but money as well, and he appealed to them to contribute a portion of their savings, however small, towards the Congress Fund.

Tre Conference broke up at 8 p.m., after the usual votes of thanks, amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and "Allah O' Akbar."

A special feature of the Session was the cosmopolitan dinner at night, in which, all the delegates and visitors irrespective of caste or creed took part. It is also noteworthy that a Khaddar Store was opened during the week where Khaddar of all sorts was sold.

BRITISH FRIENDS OF TURKEY AND ISLAM.

(Continued from previous page.)

which these journals remained consistently faithful. Lord Northcliffe's visit to India and Palestine had revealed to him the danger to those interests and ambitions created by the insensate anti-Islamic and anti-Turkish policy pursued by the British Government. This had so alarmed the imperialist brain of Lord Northcliffe that he had revised his outlook on Turkey and Islam. But the cloven hoof which always accompanied the imperialist brain soon showed itself. He warned those imperialists, who were openly looking for the creation of a cleavage between the Moslems and Hindus, of India, by making a half-hearted settlement with Turkey and offering what they regarded as a sop to Islamic sentiment that this variation of the old device of *divideet impera* would fail in its intended object of driving a wedge into the Hindu-Moslem entente in India. All India was solidly united in the defence of the Caliphate and the integrity of Islam, which meant a great deal more than these new quick change friends of Turkey proposed to concede.

THE ISLAMIC DEMANDS.

There had been a change of policy among English politicians but no change of heart. The Anglo-Ottoman Society stood for principles materially different from the Paris proposals. First the capital of Islam and the Turkish homelands must be left free from foreign control or extraneous restrictions of any kind whatsoever. They would not assent to any qualification of the national rights of Turkey, in the fullest sense of the term. Secondly there must be no infringement of the full integrity of Islam, the complete restoration of the Jazirat-ul-Arab to Moslem control and the free exercise of power by a free Caliphate. Whatever the present Government in Constantinople and the even greater government in Angora might agree to, the powers of Europe, and especially Great Britain, must be warned that the friends of Turkey and Islam in this country and the Moslems, and the Hindus, of India would never rest until there was an entire restoration of Muslim right in Asia and Europe. It was most deplorable, but at the same time very illuminating, to contemplate the sad pass to which peoples once under what he unhesitatingly called the benign rule of the Turks, had been brought by the alleged "liberation" of those lands. If they looked at Mesopotamia, Palestine, or Arabia proper, they found community had been set against community, race against race, religion against religion and a state of turmoil and distress created where previously people, no matter how humbly and poorly they lived, had at least lived in a state of peace and tolerance with one another. Now they had only the artificial appearance of peace which was preserved by the aeroplane and the machine-gun. That was the result of what was wickedly called a war of liberation, and had even been more wickedly spoken of as a "crusade"—a crusade which had reduced millions of people to the status of victims of imperialist oppression instead of being as they were before peaceful co-operators in a life of mutual amity and goodwill. If the people of those regions were invited to-morrow to express their free will, and given an honest opportunity of doing so, it would be expressed by an over-whelming voice in favour of a return to Turkish suzerainty and the enjoyment of their old free life. He repeated that there would be no rest in Asia and no calm in Europe till the injustices inflicted on the people of Asia were brought to an end. The Anglo-Ottoman Society had pursued that apparently hopeless aim. But it was not hopeless because it was a just aim and he believed that even the people of Britain would one day have to admit that it was so. It was impossible to think of such a calamity as the failure of the cause to which their Society was devoted. When they looked back on the history of the last century and a half and remembered the great debt which the world owed to Islamic civilisation and culture they could not but realise that the decline of that influence would be a veritable disaster both to Europe and Asia. (Loud applause).

MR. SAKLATWALA.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, parliamentary candidate for North Battersea, said he did not support the sending of petitions to Mr. Lloyd George. The pledges of that statesman were always broken. But after all, who was Mr. Lloyd George to accede this or deny that to any great nation? The fact was that Turkey, by the mere fact of standing at the head of the Islamic peoples, was regarded as a source of danger to the loving nations of Christendom. When these loving Christian nations were all engaged in hating and fighting with one another, the union and mutual affection of Islamic nations became in their eyes, not only an insult to Christianity but a menace to their world power. The new practical policy of the West offered to the East was to propose the substitution of hatred, separation and isolation, for love, unity, and combination. He would rather suggest an alternative policy: to preach unity, love and combination to Christendom. The bogey of Palestine for the Jews had been raised in the separatist interest. It was a great illusion. Had not the Jew a "national home" in England? Did he not control British policy and rule the British Government. The speaker would even hazard the opinion that the Jews had developed such power in England that their deportation to Palestine had been decided upon as a measure of self-defence. They were, however, too clever for that: they refused to go. They had been negotiating for another national home in Poland. How many national homes were they to obtain? He suggested a change of tactics, not to try and influence European statesmen to fix the outlines of Turkey; on the contrary they should seek to secure a conference of the delegates of Islamic lands and to make a confederation of Islam,—not a mere bogey in the columns of the yellow press, but a living pan-Islamic movement, deciding itself on the claims of Islam, on the outlines of its states, its rights, its aims and its future. The cruel changes and needs of the age had made certain changes of method imperative. Men could not win by pacific action alone against a world in arms to destroy them. The Anglo-Ottoman Society could not save Turkey. Not all the petitions and memorials of humanitarians could save Turkey: it was the arms of Mustapha Kemal that saved Turkey. (Loud Applause). It had become a cruel necessity of nations to save themselves. Nationality had become a living force, a vital need,—not because it was right or legical, but because the last trench had been reached and extermination menaced the non-Christian nations of the world. (Applause).

RESHID PASHA.

His Excellency Reshid Pasha, who was received with loud applause, responded to the invitations of the Chairman to address the meeting. Speaking in French, His Excellency said he regretted that a previous engagement had kept him from the earlier part of the meeting, but he was lucky enough to have discharged two duties, even though arriving late to present his thanks for the invitation extended to him to assist at their meeting. He offered to the society the thanks of all Turks for the society's efforts on behalf of their country. Turkey had not received a just or equitable treatment, but she knew how to persevere, to be patient, and to hope, for those were her characteristics. Confident of the justice of their cause, and hopeful of the good efforts of their English friends, the Turks could afford to be hopeful and patient. He denied to express his best wishes for the prosperity of the society, and the realisation of its aims, the traditional friendship of the two peoples.

Mr. Arnold Lupton, Parliamentary candidate for Westminster, said the cordial desire of everyone in that assembly, and of millions outside that room, was the restoration of the old friendship between Turkey and England. Friendship for Turkey, outside of the moral claim, would pay Great Britain well; with Islamic friendship assured, then military and naval commitments could be materially diminished.

Captain C. N. Bennett J. P., in congratulating the society and complimenting its secretary, deplored the great difficulty experienced in securing any publicity in the British Press. Captain Dixon Johnson and himself wrote numbers of letters to the Journals, only a tithe of which ever secured space. There seemed now-a-days a total refusal to concede the old political principle of "Hear both sides." Advocates of the Christian Armenians decline even to read evidence of treachery and outrage by Armenians during the war between the Czar of Russia and Turkey. A speaker had deprecated any further allusion to Mr. Lloyd George's pledges. He begged to disagree, for, while he quite thought that Mr. Lloyd George could not be convinced or converted, he thought it absolutely essential to demonstrate a breach of faith. In 1918, Mr. Lloyd George gave his pledges, in 1919 he confirmed them, yet meanwhile at Versailles he had secretly proposed the total absorption of Turkey under a system of mandates. It was necessary, and it was useful, to keep on proving the existence of pledges, and of their abandonment. The repudiation of a Minister's pledge was still a powerful re-enforcement to their moral armoury. For example it had been stated that the Zionist State was necessary in order to redeem a British "declaration"; but the existence of a previous and conflicting pledge was the most deadly blow to that contention.

H. Shefik Bey, first secretary to the Ottoman Embassy, desired to join his father, the Ambassador, in congratulating the society and its secretary. They entertained deep sentiments of gratitude towards all the friends of Turkey, a little retrospect would show that an enormous change of opinion had been effected in Britain, and there was room for hope that the two nations would return to a policy of mutual regard. The triumph of their cause would be a triumph of Justice, not only for Muslims but for Christians.

Mr. J. T. Walton Newbold, said he was impressed by the mass of information embodied in the letters sent by the society to the Premier, and wondered that it was not disclosed to the Press. He could promise space in at least those papers over which he had any influence. It seemed to him that one element was rather neglected by the secretary; the economic factor. He could, if he had the time, convince them that the influence of the Zaharoffs and other Greeks and of the Anglo-Persian Oil interests was the chief determining factor of British action in the Near and Middle East.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the speakers, officers and Chairman by Captain E. H. Griffin, D.S.O., M.C., W. A. P. Tully, A.S.I., Dr. H. M. Leon, M.A., and Mr. W. K. Sheldrake.

SENTENCE UNDER MARTIAL LAW ORDINANCE.

ISSUE OF WRIT OF HABIAS CORPUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May. 19.

At the High Court, Justice Krishna passed orders directing the issue of writ of the Habias Corpus to the camp Jailor at Bellary to produce before the High Court on June 2nd S. Gopalan Nair who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Summary Court sitting at Palghat, Malabar, on the 6th of September, 1921, for offences under regulations 5 and 7 of Martial Law Ordinance. It was argued on behalf of the accused that the trial by the Summary Court sitting at Palghat, which was not within the Martial Law area, was illegal, though the offence was committed within the Martial Law area.

THE USUAL APOLOGY!

MAGNANIMITY OF A SARDAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May. 22.

Captain Kincaid, a demobilised officer who was prosecuted in the court of Mr. Keejan, City Magistrate, for alleged grievous hurt and assault on Sardar Sodhbans, auditor, having apoligised to the aggrieved party, the case was compromised, and the accused was discharged by the order of the court.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES FOR GOVT. SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Government presumably as a step towards economy and retrenchment in order to save the sixty lakhs promised in the Council, has been pleased to issue a resolution to the effect that from 1st March, 1922, Government servants drawing less than Rs. 750 per month pay will be entitled to second class allowance instead of first class as was the case hitherto of all Government employees whose pay was over Rs. 500 per month. Those unfortunates who draw less than Rs. 200 per month can now only claim third-class fares. Whilst appreciating the endeavours of H. E. The Governor and his Ministers to reduce expenditure it must be obvious to the man in the street, that this resolution does not affect the upper ten who are well of but those who have to strive hard to live. It is sad enough for an individual to exist on Rs. 200 a month in these days but to make him travel with his peon in the third-class compartment adds insult to injury.

Many Indians and Europeans are paid between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 and who in the past drew first-class allowance which barely covered hotel bills in expensive cities like Poona, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, etc., and now they are faced with degradation and pecuniary loss. If the Bombay Government want to economise in this direction let there be a resolution to withdraw the first-class allowance for all Government servants irrespective of their salaries. Then there would be no discontent in any quarter. The present order affects the poor man who cannot afford to lose a single rupee in travelling allowance whilst the better paid gets off-scot-free. It appears the Bombay Government has not very carefully considered this matter. Would you, Sir, place an employee drawing a salary of Rs. 205 per month and another Rs. 745 on the same grade? The difference is Rs. 540 or 1107 per cent. Yet the Bombay Government sees no difference. Then again, why has the Government of India not issued a general order on the travelling allowance to apply to all Government servants in India and Burma? I am not aware of any reduction on this score by the Madras, Bengal or other Provinces and if my information is correct, I think the Bombay Government has acted rather hastily in issuing their resolution. Travelling allowances must be uniform in all parts of India and Burma. Why should Bombay Government servants be less paid than others? I, therefore, trust His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, with his usual sense of justice, will very kindly reconsider the travelling allowances and thereby restore tranquility.—Yours, etc.

A. SUFFERER.

GOVT. RESOLUTION.

The Government resolution mentioned by our correspondent runs as follows:—

Travelling allowances.
Classification of officers for purposes of—

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
Finance Department.
Resolution No. 591.
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
Dated the 18th February, 1922.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Under Rule 44 of the Fundamental Rules the Governor in Council with the concurrence of his Ministers is pleased to direct that with effect from 1st March, 1922, Government Servants should, for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, be divided into four grades as follows:—

(a) The first grade to include all members or probationers of All-India Services, and all other Government Servants in receipt of an actual pay of Rs. 750 or more per month, also members of the Bombay Civil Service holding "listed" appointments of Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges.

(b) The second grade to include all Government Servants in receipt of actual pay of Rs. 290 or more but less than Rs. 750.

(c) The third grade to include all Police officers above the rank of constables; Police constables in Aden; Mounted constables in Sind; and all Government Servants in superior service not included in grades 1 and 2.

(d) The fourth grade to include all Government servants in inferior service and also
(i) Forest guards, and
(ii) Police constables not provided for in grade 3 above.

2. The term "Pay" is defined in Fundamental Rule No. 9 (21).

3. These orders supersede all existing orders on the subject, and apply to all Government Servants who are under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay (including the services controlled by the Governor in Council as the agent of the Governor-General in Council), with the exception of those Government servants who under the Covenants entered into with them are entitled, to be included in a grade higher than that warranted by their pay.

By order of the Government of Bombay,
H. DOW,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

STRANGE STORY FROM PAGODA LAND.

6 YEAR LAD AND TREASURE TROVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May. 22.

A strange story is told of a boy of six years Magizin village. The boy told his parents that in his former birth he was a rich broker who died some years ago and that he had buried treasure. The parents at first disbelieved the story but on the lad's persisting they took him to the Pagoda where the boy pointed out a spot which, when dug, yielded a silver image. Further digging unearthed a stone slab under which the boy said the treasure would be found. The village headman prevented further excavation pending the Deputy Commissioner's sanction which the parents applied for.

WHAT KIND OF SWARAJ DO WE WANT?

BY DWIJENDRANATH TAGORE

Swaraj must be our own and not a feeble copy of another's form of so-called self-government. But in India we have been dazzled by a false and futile form of rule known as Parliamentary Government, which has been held up to our deluded eyes like a toy to please a fretful child. And many of our leading politicians, in spite of being intelligent men, have accepted this as their ideal and are trying to impose on India a system the futility of which ought to be clear enough. Thus has the cup of India's ill-fortune been filled to the overflowing point. A class of self-styled politicians are not wanting among the "educated" men of Young India who are of opinion that the kind of Swaraj which has emanated from the brain of Mahatmaji is founded solely on such vaporous stuff as Truth, Justice, Peace, Temperance, etc., and therefore, is good for nothing. Their hearts are filled with a strong desire to build a Swaraj on the solid foundation of parliamentary civilisation, which up to this time has been bestowing its blessings exclusively on the favoured regions of the North-West. The following is a rough sketch of the scheme which they are hatching in their minds, day and night. First, a House of Lords can easily be constructed from such ready materials as the zemindars and talukdars of the drone species, who will without difficulty extract money from the beehives leaving the hardworkers of the community to obtain honey from the adjoining flower gardens as best they can. Then, the materials for the erection of a House of Commons may be, with like ease, obtained from amongst the moktairs and vakils, etc., who are always on the look-out for their prey and are ready to pounce upon the household members of their neighbours as soon as opportunity favours them; and also from the Great Magicians, the Mahajans, who sow hands full of money in the proper season and reap barns full of the same during harvest time. In the opinion of these modernised politicians, men of business and experience like the above should be chosen as the members of our Parliament, and not the so-called just, true, disinterested and kind-hearted men, who can be found nowhere, but in the dreams of a visionary like Mahatmaji. In one word, say they, our Swaraj should be founded on the pinnacle of the high state of civilisation which has culminated in England by dint of the incessant wars between the Britons, Saxons, Danes, Normans, Kelts, the White Roses and the Red Roses, Popedom and Bishopdom, between Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, between the Pretenders, and their unpretending saintly antagonists George I, II, III and IV.

In making the English Parliament the model of our own Parliament in order that we may reach the same of perfection with as little delay as possible, we must go the whole hog; our Legislative Assembly must be composed of Rajahs of the royal tiger species, zemindars of the leopard species, and moktairs and middlemen of the jackal species, and should sit during the night from nine till three, and not in the day-time like the semi-barbarous panchayats of old. Thus, at one sweep of the newly imported broom of Western civilisation the dreaded monster, Law of Nature, would make way for the Laws of the Realm which will work their web of entangling evil, unmolested by the light of day.

God forbid that our beloved mother India should at this time of the day be forced to carry on her shoulders a civilisation which in her own eyes is *asuric* from top to bottom, and may be likened to the celebrated old man of the mountain in the Arabian Nights. Such should not be the fate of that divine mother whose other name is Parvati, Himalaya's darling daughter, who during the prime of her life scattered the blessings of true civilisation from one end of the earth to the other—"Young India."

INDIAN FINANCE.

COMMERCIAL DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

The following Press Note is issued, for publication, by the Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau:—

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, having felt it necessary that the unanimous opinion of the Indian merchants in favour of considerable and immediate retrenchment in the expenditure of the Government of India should be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy by a personal interview, wrote to Sir. C. W. Rhodes, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, asking if his Chamber would join such a deputation.

The reply to this enquiry being in the affirmative the matter was placed before the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, who gave it their unanimous approval. The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce having also approved of the idea, steps were taken to arrange for an early interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

This interview is now fixed for the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. at Simla. The following Indian and English Chambers will be represented on the deputation which will be led by Mr. C. W. Rhodes, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and President of the Association Chambers of Commerce.

(1) Mr. Frank Nelson, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
(2) Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
(3) Hon. Sir Edgar Holberton, representing the Burma Chamber of Commerce.
(4) Mr. P. Mukerji, representing the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.
(5) A representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
(6) A representative of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
(7) A representative of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

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INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

PROTEST AGAINST BENGAL GOVT'S. ACTION.

A general meeting of the Union was held at 1, Tamonal Lane, Calcutta, on 14th May under the presidency of Mr. R. Braunfield Bar-at-law, president of the Union.

Mr. Mozam Alley, Joint-Secretary of the Union, said that the Seamen's Recruitment Committee concluded its enquiry about two months ago, but they were not aware yet of its findings. The Union demanded that the findings should be made known without further delay. They anticipated that there would be some alterations in the laws of recruitment, that the brokers and ghat serangs would be dispensed with and that a joint committee representing the Union and the companies would deal with recruitment. Mr. Currie, he continued, had described the Union as a political move by some Mahomedan lawyers. They most emphatically denied the allegation. The Union had been brought into existence long before the N.-C.O. movement. If they really thought that Mr. Currie was sympathetic towards them and would redress their grievances they might go to him.

Abdul Karim, a serang said that if their grievances were not redressed without further delay they would go on strike.

Mr. Daud, general secretary of the Union, said that for certain reasons he was unable to disclose to them the findings of the Recruitment Committee. But he would tell them that the Government of India were sympathetic towards them and were anxious to redress their grievances. He was, however astonished to see to attitude of the Government of Bengal. He was informed that a new broker and already been appointed. He could not understand the attitude of Government in this respect, especially in view of the fact that the findings of the committee and the recommendations of the Government of India were still pending publication.

Mr. Daud referred to the recent speeches of Sir Robert Watson Smyth and Mr. Currie criticising the activities of the Union and strongly condemned their attitude. Mr. Currie had said that he would fight the matter to a finish. He accepted the challenge and wanted to remind Mr. Currie that while the companies supplied capital the seamen supplied labour and if he were not friendly and sympathetic towards the labour the shipping of Calcutta might be brought to a standstill.

Mr. S. N. Haldar referred to the need for unity and said if they were ready to take a united stand and were prepared for the worst sufferings they might talk of strike, but not otherwise.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

That this meeting of the Union strongly protests against the action of the Government of Bengal in appointing a new shipping broker after the sittings of the Recruitment Committee without waiting for the decision of the Government of India on the report of the said committee.

That in view of the fact that the seamen have not yet come to know the result of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee and also in view of the fact that the Government of Bengal without consulting the Government of India has appointed a new shipping broker—this Union respectfully urges the Government of India to publish the full report of the committee at an early date in order to facilitate the seamen to realise how far their grievances submitted to the Government of India have been redressed and also to enable both the shipping companies and the Indian seamen to come to a mutual understanding with regard to their respective organisations.

That this meeting strongly condemns the reactionary speaches of Sir Watson Smyth, (Late President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce) and Mr. W. C. Currie, M. L. C. (Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Co.) in connection with the objects of the Union and respectfully urges the Shipping Companies to come to a understanding with the Union in the interests of both employers and employed.

That this meeting respectfully requests the local Government as well as the Government of India immediately to abolish the system of recruitment through brokers and *ghat serangs* as the system is day by day becoming unbearable for the seamen.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The Government of India have for some time past been examining the possibility of the preparation of index numbers designed to measure the cost of living for industrial workers in India so that the use of such index number, if accepted both by the employers and the workers as a basis for a sliding scale of wages, may result in a great decrease in industrial unrest. After thorough examination of the question the Government of India find that the construction of an All-India index figure should not be undertaken at present in view of several difficulties. Majority of local Governments have however accepted the proposal to prepare index numbers for their own provinces which it is hoped will inspire confidence among the employers, the workers and the general public.

FORTHCOMING INDORE CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDAR, May 19.

In addition to the leaders already notified, Messrs Patel Girjashanker, trivi and antirajan decided to attend the Indore Conference. Hakim Ajmal Khan is also likely to attend. Special trains from Baroda, Godhra, Cambay and Ahmedabad will run on the Conference days. Timings will be notified. Stalls for Swadeshi bazer will be supplied at Rs. five and seven for pure *Khaddar* and miscellaneous good respectively.

RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

WHAT ARYA SAMAJ HAS DONE.

Mr. Rishi Ram, Arya missionery, from Arya Samaj Relief centre, calicut writes under date May 15:—

This is the report of the relief work of the Arya Samaj during the months of March and April. At the beginning of March we had only one centre of relief and that at Calicut. As the other relief camps practically stopped relief to the Hindus on the 28th February, refugees in our centre increased and at the beginning of the period under report a little over 1,300 souls were getting relief from us. Having learnt that at Mayanaad many Hindu women and children were starving actually, we opened a centre there on the 5th March, under the charge of Pandit Mustan Chand. There, we gave relief to about 4,300 souls every day till the 18th April. The converts and some entirely destitute families at Mayanaad are being given relief at our centre in Calicut, provisions for one week being given at a time. We gave altogether relief to a little over 3,00,000 souls Able-bodied men have been sent to work under the municipality. Some females have been taught spinning and provided with *charkas*.

In the matter of the reconversion of the Hindus forcibly converted by the Maplahs, the Arya Samaj has done much. It must be remembered that the Samaj was the only body engaged in this task. From 28th March to April 10th Pt. Kusalchand, Editor of the "Arya Gazette", Lahore, accompanied by Mr. R. Venkatachalam, made a tour through the interior on foot, visited even remote and unsafe villages and made arrangements for the reconversion of the converted Hindus. At the end of April, the Samaj had under its protection about 750 reconverted Hindus. We are sorry to say that we are informed that the reconverted Hindus are experiencing difficulties not only at the hands of the Moplas but also at the hands of their own Hindu brethren. Every possible help is being given to the reconverted to get readmission into their communities.

Seeing that there are many destitute children and women among the refugees, we have opened our Orphanage and Widow's Home at Mankkavu in Calicut. There are at present 4 orphans and 9 women there. They are provided with a few charkas to be worked by them at leisure.

The Arya Samaj believes that several evils are fast eating up the vitals of the Hindu society of Kerla, and that full social status may not be restored to the reconverted Hindus unless a strong public opinion is created in favour of them.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

HIS TREATMENT IN PRISON.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", writing in mail week, says:—

Mr. Gandhi, who is now serving his sentence in prison, has two cells, one for the day and one for the night, and a space of yard is allotted to him for exercise. He has the diet to which he was accustomed before imprisonment—namely, goat's milk, bread, oranges, lemons, sugar, tea and raisins. He wears the single strip of cloth which is his chosen dress, and has more than once assured the prison authorities that he is satisfied with the arrangements made.

On the other hand, these arrangements fall far short of the privileges allowed to other political prisoners. Lajpat Rai, for instance, in the Punjab, is allowed his own drinking-cup and plate, a concession greatly valued by Hindus, whose fastidiousness and ingrained habit revolts from common eating utensils, even when their principles no longer insist on separate brass utensils. Lajpat Rai is allowed his own bedding. Books and newspapers are supplied, and he is allowed to see his friends at fairly frequent intervals. Mr. Gandhi is allowed only one interview in three months, and as he has neither asked for nor received any newspapers or books (except one or two of his own devotional books) he must feel entirely cut off from the world which lately cheered hither and thither at his gesture.

As a penance this sudden plunge into an abyss of doing nothing and knowing nothing is no doubt accepted, perhaps even welcomed, by the late autocrat of millions. He has certainly made no complaint, and the passage of time will make political isolation less of a hardship. But it would have done no harm to err on the side of leniency in the case of a prisoner whom India venerates almost as a God. Indians of all ages and of all degrees of feebleness will travel many miles to take the dust of Gandhi's feet. They are intensely sensitive to all that affects his mental or physical comfort. They are well aware that he suffers from a peculiar weakness which makes it necessary for him to address the largest audiences seated. Yet when his son was admitted to see him he was kept unnecessarily standing throughout the interview, while the gaoler sat. It was a trifling blunder, but one which could have been easily avoided, and it indicates the tone of the prison treatment.

The paralysed silence with which Mr. Gandhi's arrest was at first received throughout India is beginning to break up. The protests are still more rumblings underground. The opposition is almost leaderless for the moment. But there is some thing in the claim that Mr. Gandhi lately made, that every member of the Non-Cooperation party is virtually a leader. He meant and can truly claim that the movement is no longer dependent on outstanding personalities. It will now go forward by its own impetus, and throw up fresh leaders as they are wanted.

At Prestwick, the amateur golf international, between Scotland and England, resulted in a win for the former by ten matches to four.

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BROACH NOTES.

INAUGURATION OF NATIONAL COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, May 19.

The Broach Kelvani Mandal has been rendering a good account of itself ever since its inception three years ago. The High School, the infant class and the musical class conducted by the Mandal independently of the University of Bombay, or, for that matter, of the Gujarat National University, are models of efficiency. A step forward will be taken by the Mandal on June 19 when a national college will be inaugurated at Broach, in pursuance of the decision unanimously reached on May, 7th. For the present the First Year Class will be opened and students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of any University will be admitted on payment of Rs. 5 as entrance fee and Rs. 32 as the fee per term. Arrangements have been made to accommodate mofusil students in hostels.

The citizens of Broach are being subjected to a hard canvassing in connection with the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council, Broach Municipality, and Broach Parsi Anjuman. The nomination of a candidate for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Antoldas in the Bombay Legislative Council will come off in the first week of June, as also the nominations for the Parsi Anjuman. The nominations for the local Municipal Board will be held on Monday, May 22nd. Khan Bhadur Dr. Burjorji Sorabji Munsiff and Rao Bahadur Ambashankar, Uttamram Mulji have been appointed President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Broach Municipality.

Agitation is being engineered at Broach in favour of removing all male teachers from the Motlabai Wadia Young Ladies' High School and the J. N. Petit School at Broach.

"POLITICAL CONDITION IN PUNJAB IMPROVING"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

News from the Punjab, according to the 'Pioneer's indicates political conditions in that province continue to show improvement. Recent heavy crop in wheat prices has reduced the possibility of interposition of economic factor as a means of aggravating discontent. The Akalis are described by competent authorities as still in sullen mood, but preoccupation provided by gathering in of heavy crops, prevents any manifestation of their truculence.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW KILLED BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, May 20.

The notorious Khattack outlaw and raider Arab Gul who had several times terrorised certain parts of the Kohat and Bannu Districts for two years past was waylaid and killed by a party of police from Bahadurkhal on the night of May 18th.

Arab Gul was possibly the best known outlaw on the frontier at the present time and the moral effect of his career being closed will be considerable.

INDIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was held on May 15 at the Association's Hall in Bow Bazar Street, with Rai Bahadur Dr. Chunilal Bose, Vice-President, in the chair, when the reports for the years 1920 and 1921 were presented and passed.

Dr. Chunilal Bose, said that the Association had now come to be regarded as one of the important centres of research work in different branches of science. Besides their own research workers there was an increasing influx of students from all over India, while students were also deputed by provincial universities to carry on special re-search work in different branches of physics. For this proud position the Association was indebted to Dr. Raman, the hon. secretary.

For the first time in 1921, the Association organised a course of lectures in organic chemistry which were attended by a large number of students. It was proposed to repeat the experiment this year. Another department of the Association's activities which was greatly appreciated was the commercial analysis class, which aimed at training students as public analysts.

After remarking on the satisfactory financial assets of the Association, which stood Rs. 2,41,571 Dr. Bose said "Our laboratory and workshop need better equipment. As is known, the workshop, besides turning out a number of useful and delicate instruments, such as microscopes, etc., also render valuable help to our students in their research work, by manufacturing and fitting apparatus of high technical and scientific value. I appeal to my countrymen to come forward with large donations to the help of the Association, which is the only indigenous agency in this province for the cultivation of science and for the conduct of research work in science by Indians on Indian line."—"The Statesman."

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THE NATIONAL ECHO.

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